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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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THE EARLY STRONGS OF WINDSOR, CONN.

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

While working recently on the early generations of the Strong family of Windsor, Conn., it came to my notice that unusually horrible errors are to be found in Benjamin W. Dwight, The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong (1871), p. 20, followed and enlarged in Henry R. Stiles, History of Ancient Windsor, 2:743-4. To save space, the former will be referred to in this article as S.G., the latter as H.W.

It is now generally known that Elder John[1] Strong of Windsor and Northampton married first, Margery Deane, by whom he had an only surviving child, John[2], born prior to 22 July 1634 when he was named with his mother in the will of his grandfather, William Deane of Southchard in Chard, co. Somerset, England. The Strongs came to New England with Mrs. Strong's Deane brothers in 1635. Mrs. Strong soon died, and about 1636 John Strong married second, Abigail Ford, by whom he had 16 children, one of whom was Return Strong, born about 1641. The sons John and Return founded the Windsor branches of the family.

John[2] Strong, born not long before 22 July 1634, died at Windsor, Conn., 20 Feb. 1697/8; married first, at Windsor 26 Nov. 1656, Mary Clark, baptized there 30 Sept. 1638, died there 28 Apr. 1663, daughter of Joseph Clark (d. 14 Apr. 1641) by his unknown wife (who d. 3 Apr. 1639). He married second, date omitted, Elizabeth Warrener, parentage not established, who was admitted to the Windsor Church in Aug. 1666 and died there 7 June 1684. He married third, 2 Nov. 1686, Hannah (Smith) Trumble," of Suffield," born at Rowley, Mass., 24 Mar. 1647, died at Windsor 27 Mar. 1719, daughter of Hugh and Mary Smith of Rowley and widow of Joseph Trumble of Suffield. She married third, at Windsor, 16 June 1698, Nicholas[2] Buckland, born 21 Sept. 1646, died 24 Aug. 1728.

Children by first wife, born at Windsor:

i. Mary[3], b. 22 Apr. 1658; d. at Waterbury, Conn., 30 Sept. 1722; m. 22 Nov. 1676, Timothy Stanley, b. at Farmington 17 Mar. 1653/4, d. at Waterbury 12 Nov.

1728.

ii. Hannah, b. 11 Aug. 1660; d. at Waterbury 3 May 1730; m. (no record) John Hopkins, b. at Hartford (no record), d. at Waterbury 4 Nov. 1732.

Children by second wife, born at Windsor:

iii. John, b. 25 Dec. 1665; d. 29 May 1749; see forward.

iv. Jacob, b. 8 Apr. 1673; d. at East Windsor 25 May 1749 in 76th yr.; m. 10 Nov. 1698, Abigail Bissell, b. 9 Mar. 1676/7, d. at East Windsor 19 or 20 Jan. 1764, dau. of Nathaniel and Mindwell (Moore) Bissell.

v. Josiah, b. 11 Jan. 1678; d. at Colchester, Conn., 5 Apr. 1759 ae. 80; m. 5 Jan. 1698/9, Joanna Gillett, b. 28 Oct. 1680, dau. of Josiah and Joanna (Taintor) Gillett.

Inventory of the estate of John Strong, Sr., was taken 28 Feb. 1697/8; it names the children as John Strong, aged 32; Jacob, 25; Josiah, 19; Mary Stanly, 40; and Hannah Hopkins, 36. The following month, two agreements were made by the heirs, the first relating to the dower of the widow Hannah Strong, who is called mother-in-law [stepmother] of the three Strong sons; the second, relating to distribution to the children, signed by John, Jacob and Josiah Strong, Return Strong Sr. as guardian to Josiah, and Timothy Stanley and John Hopkins [Manwaring's Digest, 1:589].

The S.G. adds a sixth child, Elizabeth, born about 1684, wife of Thomas Burnham, but H.W. places this in brackets and identifies her with Elizabeth, born 20 Feb. 1670/1, daughter of Lieut. Return[2] Strong and widow of Nathaniel Boardman. That too is wrong, Return's daughter being too old for Burnham; and we shall prove her below as the daughter of John[3] Strong.

The S.G., followed by H.W., identifies the daughter Hannah as the second wife of Stephen[3] Hopkins, who indeed had such a wife Hannah; but the probate above identifies her as the wife of Stephen's brother, John[3] Hopkins. It will be noted that both daughters with their husbands settled in Waterbury.

The probate proves that John[2] Strong had a third wife Hannah. He is therefore the John who married, over two years after his second wife's death, on 2 Nov. 1686, Hannah Trumble [later the surname was spelled Trumbull] "of Suffield." The S.G. and H.W. apply this marriage record to his son John[3] Strong and wrongly state Hannah to have been daughter of Deacon John Trumbull of Suffield. However, Blodgette and Jewett, Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass. (1933), p. 399, show that Joseph Trumble, b. 19 May 1647, m. 6 May 1669 Hannah the daughter of Hugh Smith and removed to Suffield; and that Rowley church records contain the entry: "Hannah

Strong sometime the wife of Joseph Trumble, & daughter to Br[other] Smith now wife of Goodm[an] Strong dismissed to the Church of Xst at Winsor Novemb 1 1687." This was about a year after John Strong married Hannah Trumble and sufficiently identifies her. Since John^2 is proved to have left a widow Hannah, and since John^3 was 18 years younger than Hannah (Smith) Trumble and the latter was 39 when she contracted this marriage, it is clear that it was John^2 whom she married.

Furthermore, John^3 Strong had a number of children, more than a woman over 39 could have mothered, and we are prepared to prove who his wife really was.

John^3 Strong, born at Windsor 25 Dec. 1665, died there (East Windsor) 29 May 1749; married (no record) Mary^3 Pinney, born at Windsor 16 June 1667, died at East Windsor 4 July 1747 aged 80, daughter of Samuel^2 and Joyce (Bissell) Pinney. Her parents married 17 Nov. 1665 and had three children (Pinney): Mary, b. 16 June 1667; Samuel, b. 20 Nov. 1668; and Josiah, b. 3 Nov. 1681. Josiah Pinney of Windsor in his will dated 2 Sept. 1726 [inventory taken 21 Sept. 1726] named his brother Samuel Pinney and his sister "Mary wife of John Strong of Windsor" [Manwaring's Digest, 2:560]. John^3 Strong was the only man of the name in Windsor whose wife she could have been, and his own will, made 10 Feb. 1741/2, prior to her death, names his wife as Mary. So far as we know, she was his only wife and the mother of his children, the first of whom was named Mary.

Children of John^3 Strong:

i. Mary^4, b. 24 May 1688; d. 12 Dec. 1718, unm.
ii. Elizabeth, b. 21 Sept. 1689; d. 18 Apr. 1720; m. at Windsor, 9 Nov. 1711, Thomas Burnham, b. at Windsor 16 Apr. 1678, d. at Hartford 12 May 1726.
iii. Hannah, b. 8 May 1692. She m. and left two children.
iv. Jonathan, b. 22 Apr. 1694; d. at Bolton 16 July 1763 in 70th yr. (g.s.); Deacon; m. Hannah Ellsworth, it is stated, b. 10 Feb. 1700, d. 9 Oct. 1762, but her g.s. could not be read when the Bolton inscriptions were published in the New Eng. H. & G. Register.
v. Sarah, b. ca. 1696-7 (no record); d. at Waterbury 18 Sept. 1749; m. 27 June 1717 (Waterbury V.R. which calls her dau. of John Strong of Windsor) Thomas Clark, b. at Lebanon 14 Apr. 1690, d. at Waterbury 12 Nov. 1764.
vi. Esther, b. 12 Apr. 1699; m. —— Clark.
vii. Abigail, b. 11 May 1701; m. —— Loomis.
viii. David, b. 15 Dec. 1704; d. at Bolton, Conn., 25 Jan. 1801 in 97th yr. (g.s.); m. (1) at Bolton 3 May 1732 Thankful Loomis, b. 5 Mar. 1709/10, d. at Bolton 21 May 1771 in 62d yr. (g.s.); m. (2) Abigail (Phelps according to S.G.), who d. 16 Oct. 1787 in 81st yr. (g.s.); m. (3) at Bolton 3 July 1788 (church rec.)

Zilpha Davis (the S.G. states that she was b. 1775 and m. 1793). Zilpha was admitted to the Bolton Church from Gilead 5 Oct. 1788; and m. (2) at Bolton 6 Sept. 1802 Gideon Jones of Hebron.

ix. John, b. 14 July 1707; d. at East Windsor 1 Oct. 1793 ae. 86 1/2 yrs.; m. at Windsor 10 Nov. 1737 Hepzibah Wolcott, b. 23 June 1717, d. 8 Nov. 1780 in 64th yr., dau. of Gov. Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott.

The will of John Strong of Windsor, dated 10 Feb. 1741/2, proved 4 July 1749, named wife Mary; sons Jonathan, David and John; daughters Esther Clarke, Abigail Loomis, and Sarah Clarke; the children of daughter Elizabeth Burnham; and the two children of daughter Hannah [Manwaring's Digest, 3:665].

The S.G. states that the second child Elizabeth "d. soon" and the H.W. compounds the felony by stating "d. inf." The reason is, they both include a much younger child, a second Elizabeth, born 13 Aug. 1708. The girl born on that date was recorded in Windsor V.R. as a daughter of Return Strong, Jr., not as a daughter of John. It was the Elizabeth born 1689 who at the age of 22 married Thomas Burnham in 1711. Not only is she called Elizabeth Burnham in her father's will which mentions her children--she was then deceased--but Thomas Burnham in his own will of 11 Feb. 1725/6, proved 20 May 1726, names his three children Thomas, Elizabeth and Esther, makes no mention of wife, and appoints his father-in-law John Strong of Windsor executor [Manwaring's Digest, 2:479]. H.W. [2:128] under Burnham says that she was born 20 Feb. 1671 (which would make her 40 at marriage) and that she was "dau. of Mr. John and Elizabeth (Warrener) Strong and wid. of Nathaniel Boardman." It was the daughter of Lieut. Return^2 Strong who was born on that date and married Boardman; and John^2 Strong, as we have proved, had no daughter Elizabeth.

The daughters Hannah and Sarah, although named in their father's will and Hannah's birth entered in the V.R., are omitted in both S.G. and H.W.

An extra son is included among the children of John^3 Strong in both S.G. and H.W., namely, John Warham Strong, born 30 Sept. 1706. In addition to the absurdity that ten months after this date an actual son was born who was named plain John, John Warham Strong is a proved son of Return^3 Strong, Jr., and is so recorded at his birth.

An Ann Strong, daughter of John, born 21 Mar. 1699/1700, is found recorded at Windsor according to the Barbour Index at the State Library, and she is included among the children of John^3 in H.W. although omitted in the earlier S.G. It would be a tight squeeze to fit her between Esther and Abigail, she is not named in the

will of John Strong as his daughter, and the surname in the birth record has been misread. H.W. [2:728] gives to John Stoughton a daughter Ann born on this date and that is correct, for such a daughter is named in his estate records. A similar error occurs in H.W. [2:747] where a marriage on 24 Aug. 1682 is entered of an unidentified John Strong. He was not a Strong at all, but is entered in the original record as "Stoton," i.e. Stoughton, and an imperfect entry of the same marriage is found under Stoughton in the same unreliable H.W. [2:728].

An Abigail Strong and Nathaniel Ellsworth, both of Windsor, were married 1 Jan. 1729/30. S.G., followed by H.W., attributes this marriage to the daughter of John^3 Strong, who was then nearly 29. She would be suitable in age, as Nathaniel Ellsworth was born 3 Dec. 1699, but according to H.W. [2:211] the East Windsor church records give the death of Nathaniel Ellsworth's wife on 20 Jan. 1745/6. But in 1742 the will of John^3 Strong called his daughter Abigail Loomis. Further research is here indicated.

To conclude the corrections, it seems advisable to consider the family of Return^2 Strong.

Lieut. Return^2 Strong, born about 1641, died 9 Apr. 1726; married first, 11 May 1664, Sarah^2 Warham, born 28 Aug. 1642, died 26 Dec. 1678 aged 37 (gravestone), daughter of Rev. John and Jane (——)(Newberry) Warham; married second, 23 May 1689, Margaret^3 Newberry, born 13 Oct. 1662, died between 1703 and 1719, daughter of Maj. Benjamin^2 and Mary (Allyn) Newberry.

His will, dated 10 Apr. 1719, proved 5 May 1726, names his sons Samuel and Benjamin; his six daughters Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Dameras, Hannah, and Margaret (no married names stated); and grandson John Warham Strong [Manwaring's Digest, 2:586].

Children by first wife, born at Windsor:

i. Sarah^3, b. 14 Mar. 1664/5; m. (1) 7 July 1687 Joseph^3 Bissell, b. 18 Apr. 1663, d. 23 Aug. 1689; m. (2) ca. 1696, Capt. John Higley, who d. 25 Aug. 1714. Her identity and two marriages are proved by the estate records of her two husbands (Manwaring's Digest, 1:408; 2:223).

ii. Abigail, b. 8 Mar. 1666/7; d. 1 May 1733; m. 8 Feb. 1693/4, John Moore, b. 26 June 1665. He did not die 21 June 1718 as supposed by H.W.; that was his father's death date.

iii. Return, b. 10 Feb. 1668/9; d. 6 Aug. 1708; m. 19 June 1700, Elizabeth Burritt, called "of Stratford," b. there 7 July 1675, dau. of Lieut. Stephen and Sarah (Nichols) Burritt. Children:

1. Elizabeth^4, b. 19 Nov. 1701; d. 30 Dec. 1701.
2. Return, b. 30 Dec. 1702; d. 24 Jan. 1702/3.

3. Return, b. 8 Jan. 1703/4; d. 10 Jan. 1703/4.
4. John Warham, b. 30 Sept. 1706; d. 25 Apr. 1752 in 46th yr. (g.s.); Lieut.; m. (1) 30 Nov. 1727, Abigail Thrall, b. 13 May 1708, d. prob. shortly after 14 June 1733 when her third child was born; m. (2) 27 Mar. 1734/5, Azubah Griswold, b. 2 Aug. 1710.
5. Elizabeth, b. 13 Aug. 1708; d. 9 July 1714.

iv. Elizabeth, b. 20 Feb. 1670/1; m. (1) 30 Apr. 1707, Nathaniel Boreman (i.e., Boardman), b. at Wethersfield 12 Apr. 1663, d. there 29 Nov. 1712, by whom she had an only son, Nathaniel who, in turn, named a son Return; m. (2) at Wethersfield, 6 Jan. 1714/15, Capt. William Warner, b. there 25 Jan. 1672, d. between 15 Oct. 1726 (date of will) and 25 Nov. 1726 (date of probation), by whom she had an only son, William. This is given correctly in Hist. of Wethersfield, 2:729, despite the impossible and contradictory statements in the same author's H.W.

v. Samuel, b. 20 May 1673; d. 28 July 1673.

vi. Damaris, b. 3 July 1674; m. not found.

vii. Samuel, b. 27 Dec. 1675; d. at Windsor 11 Jan. 1741/2 in 66th yr. (g.s.); m. 9 Nov. 1699, Martha Buckland, b. 1 Mar. 1677/8, d. 5 Dec. 1770 in 93d yr. (g.s.), dau. of Nicholas and Martha (Wakefield) Buckland.

Children by second wife, born at Windsor:

viii. Mary, b. (no record); d. 28 Oct. 1708, unm.

ix. Joseph, b. 7 Feb. 1694/5; d. Dec. 1696.

x. Hannah, b. (date gone); prob. the Hannah who m. 8 Aug. 1717, Samuel Chapman.

xi. Margaret, b. 28 Apr. 1700; m. 29 July 1736, Noah Sparks.

xii. Benjamin, b. 14 Nov. 1703.

The probate of Return Strong, Jr. [Manwaring's Digest, 2:123-4] shows that his widow was living 7 Dec. 1713 as Elizabeth Strong, and distribution was then made to her and to the two children, John Warham Strong aged 7 and Elizabeth Strong, 5. The H.W. inserts in his family (assigning to him his father's second wife Margaret Newberry as his first wife) the Hannah, Joseph, Margaret and Benjamin who were recorded in Windsor V.R. as children of Lieut. Return [his father], but assigns to Hannah the birth date which belongs to the daughter of John[3] Strong. Omitted are the John Warham (1706) and Elizabeth (1708) who belong in his family and they are wrongly placed as children of John[3] Strong as noted above. There are other mistakes but the unreliability of the earlier accounts of the Strongs of Windsor has been sufficiently stressed. The Barbour Index errs in calling two children of Return Jr., children of Reuben Jr.; no such person existed.

(Some part of this study was made for Mrs. Harry J. O'Neill of St. Louis, Mo., to whom grateful acknowledgment is made.)

SAMUEL PETTIS (PETTES) OF NORWICH, CONN.

By Charles H. Toll, Ph.D., of Amherst, Mass.

It is rather curious that a writer in 1895, and another who perhaps copied him in 1933, say mistakenly that the father of Peter Pettis of Norwich, Conn., was a Charles Pettis. This is completely disproved by the will of Samuel Pettis who as we shall see makes bequests to his son Peter and to Peter's sons. Samuel had no son Charles and not even a grandson Charles, and the first of that name I can find was a great-grandson of Samuel.

Samuel Pettis (Pettes), born possibly about 1685, died at Norwich between 10 Oct. and 13 Nov. 1770 aged perhaps about 85; married, probably about 1710, Margaret ——. Children:

i. Joshua, b. poss. ca. 1712; m. (1) 20 May 1735, Elizabeth Crocker, who d. 23 Mar. 1755; m. (2) 17 Apr. 1757, "Mrs." Sarah Torrey of Ashford. The births of 7 children by the first wife, and 3 by the second wife, are found in Vital Records of Norwich, 1:188.

ii. Peter, b. poss. ca. 1716; see below.

Nothing has been found about the parentage or early life of Samuel Pettis. It seems likely that he settled in Norwich with his family about 1727, when he was perhaps over 40 and had at least two sons, for Frances M. Caulkins, History of Norwich (1866), p. 238, states "Pettis, Samuel, adm. 1727." He had a farm in the area then called Norwich West Farms, now the town of Franklin, on Blue Hill, west of Meetinghouse Hill.

His will, in the Norwich Probate District, is dated 10 Oct. 1770, signed by mark (perhaps due to physical disability, though his son Peter also signed by mark), and was proved 13 Nov. 1770. "Considering my Great Age and poor State of health," he wishes to make his will. His "Wife Margeret is to have the use of the land which he bought from Elisha Edgerton and Edgerton's wife "and one Room in my house and one Good Bed & Bedding convenient for the same," and she is to be "Honorably and Comfortably Maintained and Supported...by my Son Peter Pettes and my Grandson Oliver Pettes...in Equal proportion..." His "Son Joshua" is to have the Edgerton land after the death of wife Margaret. His "Son Peter Pettes" is to have all his land in Mansfield, in Windham County, and also all his part "in those Several Pieces of Land which I and my Said Son Peter bought together in Partnership..." "And also I give to my Said Son Peter my Negro man Named Deriah and the one half of my other Moveable Estate..." His grandson Oliver Pettes

is to have two thirds of all the rest of his real estate and the other half of his moveable estate, "Exclusive of Said Negro man..." His grandsons James and Jehiel Pettes, "Sons of my Said Son Peter," are to receive the other third of his real estate, equally. His son Peter is to be executor. Witnesses: Benjamin Lothrop, Ebenezer Hartshorn, Elizabeth Hill.

Samuel Pettis was a prosperous man, owning more than 250 acres of land and having an estate valued at over £1,100. The inventory includes "the Negro man named Derieh, 30 pounds." Some of the land was in Lebanon and Mansfield.

Peter Pettis, born possibly about 1716, died in Norwich West Farms [Franklin], 16 Oct. 1772; married there 13 June 1739 Abigail Fales, born 30 Sept. 1716, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Elderkin) Fales. Children, born at Norwich:

i. Margaret, b. 4 Mar. 1739/40; m. 15 Dec. 1757 Josiah Tracy.
ii. Lucy, b. 19 June 1742; m. 24 June 1762 Samuel Gager, Jr.
iii. Oliver, b. 26 June 1745; d. 28 July 1772.
iv. Abigail, b. 14 Dec. 1747; m. 26 Feb. 1769 Oliver Abell.
v. James, b. 17 Apr. 1750.
vi. Lucretia, b. 6 May 1753.
vii. Jehiel, b. 28 May 1757; prob. d. before 7 May 1799; had a wife Elizabeth and children, at least, Peter, 1783, Abigail, 1786, Jehiel, 1789, Charles, 1792, and Joel, 1797. Capt. Eleazer Tracy was made guardian of Peter Pettis, 7 May 1799; and Oliver Tracy was made guardian of Charles Pettis, 11 June 1810.

The last will of Peter Pettes, of Norwich, dated 11 Sept. 1772, proved 3 Nov. 1772, signed by mark, refers to poor health. His wife Abigail is to have use of one third of realty except farm land in Mansfield, and one third of his personal estate. His daughter Margaret, wife of Josiah Tracy, is to have £10, she having already received part of her portion. Similarly, to daughter Lucy, wife of Samuel Gager, Jr. £10, and to daughter Abigail, wife of Oliver Abell, £10. Daughter Lucretia to have £50 when she marries or reaches the age of 21. Sons James and Jehiel (a minor) are to receive the rest of his estate, equally. Wife Abigail and son James are to be executors. Witnesses: Ebenezer Hartshorn, Andrew Metcalf, and Elizabeth Hill.

The inventory, showing a good estate of £1,207, contains many items which appeared in the inventory of his father, made only two years earlier, including "1 Negro man named Derriah, 25 pounds."

HATCH WILLS, SCITUATE, MASS.

Contributed by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

Research in England on the Hatch family by Elizabeth French (Mrs. J. Gardner Bartlett) was published in 1916 in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 70:245-260, and the chief data were summarized by Walter Goodwin Davis in The Ancestry of Joseph Neal 1769-c.1835 (1945), pp. 111-116.

Jeremiah[2] Hatch (Thomas[1]), baptized at Wye, co. Kent, England, 23 July 1626, came with his parents to New England with his parents, married at Scituate 29 Dec. 1657 Mary Hewes. Both left wills, Jeremiah's proved on 16 Mar. 1712/13, and Mary's on 20 Sept. 1716. Full abstracts of these two wills are as follows.

"I Jeremia hatch beeing aged and weake...

Impri I give untoo Mary my deerly bee Loved wife all my houshold goods of all sorts within doores with Libertie and choice of one Lower fire room: and one chamber in my Dwelling house with one end of the leanto and seller room for hir convenience and too bee provided for with convenient fire wood at all tims and Libertie to keep one or too swine aboute the house after the manner of the family there residing as allsoe Libertie of the fruite of my orchard for hir use...further more I allow my said: wife fifteene bushells of corne yearly three bushels of It at least english graine and allsoe ten rods of ground sutable too sow flax seed yerly and 4 rods of ground weell fenced and diged for a garden and soe yearly further more I give too my said: wife hir choyce of two cows and seaven sheep ... all which above said privaledg I allow my said wife during hir widdow hood continewing in my name further more I leave in the hands of my said wife too use or dispose of as shee shall or may stand in need of It or any part there of or too distribute amongst oure Children as shee shall see cause all the rest of my Living stock further more I leave In the hand of my said wife too dispose of as shee shall see cause one right of common called a 47 right bee longing too mee as sucsessor too John huse

"Ittum I give untoo my son Jams 45 acres of land one the east ward side of my 85 acre Lott a Joyning too his present habitation at or neere a place Called drinkwater I allsoe doe heere by confirme too him all my lands at stonentoune acording too a deed he had of mee ordering him too pay too three of his sisters 21 pounds acording too my derections viz too pay Too his sister mercy turner 7 pounds within three years af[t] er my desease and too pay too his sister elizabeth hatch 7

pounds two years after that and too pay too his sister Lideah dillengham 7 pounds two years after the second paiment.

"It I give too my daughter Johana wing 20 acres of land acording too the extent of a deed given under my hand for 50 acres of Land at or neere a place Called drinkwater

"It I g[i]ve too my daughter anna smith 20 acres of land out of my 85 acres lott at or neere a place called drinkwater...acording too the extent of a deed given under my hand too hir husband Joseph smith now deseased

"It I give too three of my daughters viz too mercie turner too elizabeth hatch and too Lidea dillingham 15 pounds apeece bee side what they have all ready or theire mother may see cause too give them 7 pounds a peec too bee paid by their brother Jams as abovesaid .....furthermore I give too my daughter deeborah 30 acres of Land Lying neere a roade way goeing too the place called drinkwater....further more I give too my wife and all our children in eaquall proportion all my lands lying neer providence purchased of the indians by som hingham men as by deeds may appeere all the rest of my goods Lands and tennaments I give and bee queth too my sonn Jeremia too him and his heers and a signs forever whom I make exsecutor

[Three lines at top of second page crossed out, making precise reading difficult, but he gave to the five children of daughter Mary Eddy deceased £10 in addition to what their mother received]

"further more I give too my said five grand children theire mothers part eaquall with the rest of my children In all my lands nere the towne of providence..."

The will was dated 21 Feb. 1703/4, signed by Jeremia hatch, and witnessed by beniaman Woodwarth, Ichebod King and John daman; Daman and Woodworth made oath 16 Mar. 1712/13, proving the will. The same date, James Torrey made oath that about three years ago the testator advised him in presence of wife Mary Hatch to cancel three lines. Widow Mary Hatch also testified the same, 22 Mar. 1712/13, and declared "that those five Children mentioned in my late husbands will were the Children of Mary Ede the wife of John Ede of Swanzy."

"In the Name of God Amen the twenty sixth day of october in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fourteen I Mary hatch of Scituate in the County of Plymouth in New England Widow and Relictt of Jeremiah hatch of Scituate deseased i Being Aged and weak in Body....

"Itim I give and bequeath to my Eldest Son Jeremiah hatch my Right in the Common Lands in Scituate afores^d to wit the forty seven Right which formerly belonged

to John [blotted, prob. "huse"] deceased ... and also ...my horse and my Biggest Iron Poot [Pot]

"Itim I give and bequeath to my son James hatch my second best fether Beed and one Pair of Sheets...

"Itim I give and Bequeath to my doughter mercy turner my best feather beed...one Paire of all Linning sheets and one Pair of cotton and Linning Sheets...

"Itim...I give and Bequeath to my doughter Elizabeth hatch one Pair of Linen Sheets and one Paire of Cotton and Linning Sheets....my Black Cow with a Star in forh^{d} ...allso...my drug[get?] & Sut of apparill

"Itim I give and Bequeath to my doughter Lidya dillingum one Paire of all Lining Sheets and one Paire of Cotton and Linen Sheets...and a grate Broad Brim^{ed} Putter Platter and my Red Cow

"Itim I give and bequeath to my doughter Joanna Wing my Black Crape Sut of apparrill and a narrow brim^{d} Puter Platter

"Itim I furder give and Bequeath to my doughter Lidia dillingom my Dammask goowne: and as touching the Rest of my Waring apparrill Boath Linning and Wooling my will and meaning is that it shall be Equally devided amongst my six doughters to witt mercy turner & Johanah Wing Elizabeth hatch Lidia Dillinggom Anne turner and deborah Roggers

"Itim I give and Bequeath to my granddoughter Anne Smith my worst beed and one Paire of Sheets...and one Reed heafer with A white face

"Itim I give and bequeath yo my grandson Samuel Eady the son of my Doughter Mary Eady deceas^{ed} twenty shillings in money

"Itim I give and bequeath to my grandson John Eady the son of my doughter mary Eady deceased teen shillings in money

"Itim I give and bequeath to my grandson thomas Eady teen shillings in money

"Itim I give and bequeath to my grandson Seth Eady teen shillings in money

"Itim I give and bequeath to my grandson Jeremiah Eady teen shillings in money

"....all my Estate that is Left I give and bequeaath to my six doughters above mentioned to be Eaqually devided amongst them....my well beloved son James hatch to be my onely true and sole Executor..."

Mary Hatch signed by her mark, M, and the will was witnessed by Thomas Clark, Joseph Briantt and Eunice Torrey (her mark). Proved 20 Sept. 1716 by "Joseph Bryant" and "Eunice Torry."

The contributor is indebted to Mrs. Homer Pierce Clark of Saint Paul, Minn., for permission to publish the above abstracts of Hatch wills.

THE HETHERINGTONS OF CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND, AND SCOTIA, NEW YORK

By Neil B. Reynolds, M.S., M.A., of Scotia, N.Y.

Tradition has long identified a John Hetherington as the first school teacher in the village of Scotia, which was settled 1658 just across the Mohawk River from Schenectady. A series of notebooks, recording his accounts with the parents of his pupils from 1782 to 1795 is preserved in the Schenectady County Historical Society. Also an agreement is extant, dated March 1800, in which John Hetherington "...will not between this date and the first of June next...neglect his school through means of his getting intoxicated with any kind of liquor whatsoever." His obituary, in an ephemeral local newspaper, says he died April 13, 1804, in his 46th year, credits him with an Oxford education, and comments both on his skill as a teacher and on his remarkable intemperance. Confused mention in contemporary records of others of the same surname indicate that he had relatives in the area.

Then, in late 1957, examination of a mass of papers accumulated by a succession of antiquarians brought to light a fairly complete story of this family and its relationships. One document—a lease on stamped paper executed in England in 1766—provided promising clues as to the family's origins.

On 25 March 1766 one Christopher Hetherington of Stoney Wath, in the parish of Weatherall, County Cumberland, leased for nine years 20 acres of land from one Isaac Tallantire, yeoman, of Sillehall, parish of Aldstone, in the same county. The Bartholomew "Half-inch contoured maps" of England show a farm Stony Wath near the village of Wetheral, about four miles from Carlisle; also there is a house named Silly Hall near the modern village of Alston.

A letter addressed to the Rector of Wetheral brought a prompt and friendly reply from the present incumbent, Rev. F. W. Hickling, and a copy of the church records on the Hetherington family. These, combined with the family papers and other data which had previously been obscure, made possible a fairly coherent account of the family over at least five generations.

Incidentally, the Head Clerk of the University Registry, Oxford, could find no record of a John Hetherington as ever being a member of that University. So the Latin verses and tags of Greek that ornament his notebooks must have been acquired elsewhere.

<u>From the Wetheral Parish Registers</u>
Christopher Hetherington, Senr., buried 24 May 1757.

Children of Chris. Hetherington, younger, of Stony-Wath [presumably son of Christopher, Senr., above; name of his wife not recorded in baptisms of the children]:

Jane, baptised 3d Dec. 1755
John, baptised 7th May 1757
Mary, baptised 1st Aug. 1759
Joseph, baptised 8th Nov. 1761
William, baptised 17th Oct. 1764; buried 25th April 1767 aged about 2 1/2 years
Isaac, baptised 2d Sept. 1767
Ann, baptised 14th Jan. 1770

Christopher Hetherington the younger, whose children were recorded (as above) at Wetheral, came to America before April 1783 when, as a resident of New Galloway (now Galway), Saratoga Co., N.Y., he purchased a tract of woodland in Arent Danielse's Fley, on the northern edge of what is now Scotia. He made provision for his children in a document, not found, dated 6 July 1787, at which time his wife, Ann, was still living. He died before 10 Oct. 1789, when the stipulations in this document had been carried out.

His immediate descendants, based on family records, deeds, census records, gravestones, etc., were:

Jane, eldest daughter of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, was in 1787 to receive £10 from her brother Isaac. She was then the wife of John McClennan. Sylvester's history of Saratoga County has: John McClelland, born Galloway, Scotland, 1754; came to America cir. 1774; settled Galway; died 12 April 1819; married in mother country Jane, born Coal Hill, England, 2 Dec. 1755, died Galway 8 Nov. 1824. (The land leased 1766 in Cumberland was described as "in ye manner of Coathill.")

Children: These have not been traced, but one of John Hetherington's pupils in 1785 was a Robert, son of John Clelland, so perhaps a nephew.

John, eldest son of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, must have come to the neighborhood of Scotia before his father, since he was teaching school here 1782. Besides his notebooks, there are extant many legal documents in his legible hand and witnessed in his florid signature. Most of his accounts refer to the Malwyck school, which accommodated pupils from the Scotia area north of the Mohawk, with a few from Schenectady proper. The majority were from families of Dutch ancestry. Tradition locates this school on the upper floor of a building still standing in Scotia. There are references also to a Bouwland school and a Day school. The agreement as to sobriety applies for a Schalenburg school. One

of the notebooks proves that for a season he taught a school at Ticonderoga, where the names were predominantly English. With the passing of the years, more of John's payments were in spirits instead of cash. He never married.

Mary, second daughter of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, in 1787 was to receive £10 from her brother Isaac. She was then the wife of John Majors. Sylvester's history of Saratoga County lists a John and a James Major as among the first settlers of Galway, James dying from an accident in late 1776. Major was a very prominent Galway name; used as a given name in many families for children born shortly after the Revolution, it has sometimes been misread by genealogists as a military title.

Children: not traced, but among the 1785 pupils of John Hetherington are Eliz: and Ann, children of John Major, who may be his nieces.

Joseph, second son of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, was in 1787 living at the family farm in Arent Danielse's Fley. (The nearest street is now called Vley Road.) In that year, with his brother Isaac, he bought three more tracts on the Fley. On Jan. 1, 1796, he was living in the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady County, when he leased his part of the Fley farm to his brother-in-law Nicholas G. Veeder. Joseph died in Duanesburg before Dec. 23, 1820, when his will was probated. Pearson's First Settlers of Schenectady lists the following children of Joseph Hetherington and his wife Sarah Ladd:

Christopher, b. Sept. 10, 1790.
Ann, b. June 10, 1792. Pearson says she m. Nicholas G. Veeder, but he confused her with her aunt; see below.
William, b. Aug. 23, 1793.
Joseph, b. Jan. 10, 1795.
John, b. Nov. 21, 1796.
Mary, b. June 12, 1803; m. George Coloney or Colloway. Her father bequeathed to her his title to the Flev farm. She and her husband, living in the town of Florida, Montgomery Co., N.Y., on Oct. 31, 1826, sold this title to Seaman Carpenter of Galway, still subject to the Veeder lease.

Isaac, third surviving son of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, was living on the family farm in the Fley in 1789, when he carried out the provisions of his father's wishes for cash payments to his sisters, and thus received title to one half of the farm from his brother Joseph. Isaac then disappears from the scene. Among the papers of the late Edwin Zachariah Carpenter,

by whom these Hetherington documents were preserved, is a notation that Isaac "removed to Oneida." Since Mr. Carpenter was a neighbor and friend of Isaac's nephew, Abram O. Veeder, and Abram's older sister had married Mr. Carpenter's uncle, this information is probably trustworthy.

Ann, third daughter of Christopher and Ann Hetherington, received in 1787 £30 from her brother Isaac. She was evidently then unmarried. Some time before January 1790 she married Nicholas G. Veeder who, Jan. 1, 1796, leased the Hetherington farm in the Fley from her brother Joseph. According to the 1859-60 diary of her son, Abram O. Veeder, she was born Dec. 29, 1769, for on the 1859 anniversary he recorded "...on this day my mother was born in England ninety years ago today." In notes on the Veeder family by E. Z. Carpenter, Ann, wife of Nicholas G. Veeder, died as the result of a fall Jan. 16, 1829. Nicholas Veeder was the last surviving Revolutionary soldier in Schenectady County. The son of Gerrit Veeder by second wife Annatie DeGraaf, he was born Dec. 25, 1761; died April 7, 1862, aged 100-3-12. For many years he was a prominent attraction in Schenectady's Fourth of July parades.

Children:

Annatje Veeder, b. Oct. 5, 1790.

Jane Veeder, b. Sept. 14, 1794; d. 1889; m. at St. George's Church, Schenectady, Sept. 27, 1813, Zachariah Carpenter, d. Oct. 2, 1834 aged 39-4-8. (This was the uncle for whom E. Z. Carpenter, 1835-1922, was named.) Children:

- Amanda Carpenter, 1823-1876; m. Henry Schermerhorn, 1821-1876. They lived in Schenectady and are bur. in Vale Cemetery there. They had children.
- Nicholas V. Carpenter, 1827-1887; m. Sarah G. ——, 1830-1904. Probably had children.

Gerrit Veeder, b. Jan. 13, 1798; d. May 12, 1861 as result of an altercation with his neighbor next to the west, Henry Moore. He was locally known as "Gad."

Joseph Veeder, b. Apr. 1, 1801; d. Apr. 24, 1853; m. Huldah Capen, 1806-1875, dau. of Abijah. She m. (2) Asa Drake. Children:

- Nicholas Veeder.
- Mary Ann Veeder, d. June 28, 1872, aged 44 yrs.; m. David D. Sprung, d. Mar. 7, 1873 ae. 49. Children:
  - William H. Sprung, b. cir. 1848.
  - David Sprung, 1850-1856.
  - Jane Ann Sprung, b. cir. 1852; m. —— Harris of Sandusky, Ohio.
- Jane Veeder, m. C. Van Vranken.
- Abijah Veeder, m. (1) Eliza Jennings, dau. of Norman, and m. twice more.
- John Veeder, for 20 years an engineer on N.Y.Cen.R.R.
- Rachel Veeder, m. Dr. Coy.

Abram Olney Veeder, b. Nov. 16, 1811; d. Jan. 2, 1891; was an eccentric who idolized the "Old Soldier" as he called his father, and turned the old homestead into a kind of museum which he called the "Old Fort," in his honor. This was for 50 years a resort for the curious, including students from Union College. The Hetherington and Veeder papers were preserved by him; on his death they came into the hands of E. Z. Carpenter; they then passed in the Carpenter family to his grandnephew, Carl H. Schermerhorn, of Melrose, Mass., who turned them over to the present author to be preserved in the archives of the Schenectady County Historical Society.

THE SECOND WIFE OF JOHN HUNTLEY OF LYME, CONNECTICUT

A Note by Donald Lines Jacobus

In her account of the Huntley family in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 100:263, Mrs. Alice P. Huntley correctly quotes the Diary of Thomas Minor of Stonington to the effect that in June 1669, "tusday the first, the day the court began, that court I maried huntley and marie barons." She then supposes that Marie Barons or Mary Barnes was daughter of John Barnes of Gloucester, Mass., by his divorced wife Sarah who had married John Tinker, and gives excellent reasons for this supposition.

However, the New London County Court records state [2:36] that John Huntley married Marye Barnes in Court June 3, 1669, by Thomas Minor, Commissioner. And very shortly after [2:44] John Huntley and Mary Barnes were convicted of fornication before marriage and while she was still married to her former husband, and were assessed a fine of £10—a very heavy fine for the time and place.

It remains possible that Mary resumed her maiden name, or that both Minor and the Court Recorder called her by her maiden name, following a divorce, but before accepting her parentage as certain it would seem advisable to seek records of her former marriage and of the presumptive divorce.

Also, it may be mentioned in passing, Sarah (Wiltshire) Barnes, putative mother of the Mary Barnes under discussion, had been wife of William Barnes, not of John Barnes as stated in the Huntley account in the Register, supra.

SEABORN WILSON AND SHOREBORN WILSON IPSWICH AND BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

Savage, Genealogical Dictionary (4:589) states of Theophilus Wilson: "Ipswich 1636, had perhaps d[aughter] Seaborn, b. on his passage, freem. 13 Mar. 1639, was constable for long time, and prison-keep. had w. Eliz[abeth] in 1654, wh. d. 10 Jan. 1681; but she may not have been mo. of all, or even any of the ch[ildren]. He d. 29 July 1689, aged 88, leav. s[on] Thomas, s[ons]-in-law John Pindar, and David Fiske, and gr.ch. Eliz. Lovell, Eliz. Russell, and Thomas Pindar."

On the same page, Savage states of William Wilson of Boston: "a joiner, with w. Patience, was adm. of our ch[urch] 6 Sept. 1635, had....Shoreborn, b. 6 Aug. preced. and brot. to bapt. 13 Sept. foll. but if this name imply that a ch[ild] of the fam. had bef. been nam[ed] Seaborn, as Bond suppos. I doubt, for the incident might as well be tak. for evid. that Theophilus was br[other] of William, since it is said that David Fiske, wh. is call. s[on]-in-law of Theophilus, had m. Seaborn Wilson." The other children, recorded to William and Patience Wilson at Boston were; Mary, b. 11 Jan. 1637/8; John, b. Jan. 1639/40; Joseph, b. 10 Nov. 1643; and Newgrace, bapt. 23 Mar. 1645, d. Aug. 1645. "He was freem. 25 May 1636, dept.-marshall, and prison-keep. 1642, d. 1646...."

It seems likely that Theophilus and William Wilson were brothers, that they came over in 1635, that both wives were pregnant, that Theophilus had a daughter born at sea, named Seaborn, and that the son of William born shortly after arrival was named Shoreborn. This Shoreborn Wilson, left an orphan as appears from the above at the age of 10 or 11, was apprenticed to a man in Ipswich, where Theophilus Wilson was living, and Shoreborn married and settled in Ipswich. Furthermore, the fact that Theophilus and William Wilson held similar offices in different towns suggests that they had similar background, capacity, and experience to fit them for these posts.

The will of John Knowlton of Ipswich, dated 29 Nov. 1653, proved 28 Mar. 1654, named wife Margery, eldest son John, son Abraham, and daughter Elizabeth; brother William [Knowlton]; Mr. Tredwell, my brother Wilson and my [brother?] Thomas Knowlton to be overseers. Theophilus Wilson and Thomas Knowlton swore that John Knowlton was ready to sign the will if his wife did accept to be executrix within two days, which she did. [Essex County Probate Records, 1:163.]

The will of Margery Knowlton, widow, dated 20 Feb.

1653 [1653/4], proved 28 Mar. 1654, made brother Thomas Knowlton executor, named her children John, Elizabeth and Abraham, and made Mr. Tredwell and "my brother Wilson" overseers. Proved by testimony of Theophilus Wilson, Elisabeth Wilson, and Mary Tredwell. [Ibid., 1: 163-164.]

The will of Jane Kenning of Ipswich, dated 14 Feb. 1653/4, proved 28 Mar. 1654, named "my two sisters Elisabeth Wilson and Margery Knowlton to be my Executrixes," gave £20 to John Knowlton, and "to the rest of my sisters children ten pound a peece Elisabeth Knowlton Elisabeth Wilson Seaborne Wilson, & Abraham Knowlton, And to my brother Wilsons sone Thomas three pounds, & the rest for my mothers use during her life," and remainder to be equally divided. Not signed but witnessed by Mary (wife of Thomas) Tredwell and Thomas Knowlton. [Ibid., 1:165-166.]

In the Essex Quarterly Court Records, 1:38, John Kennyng was fined at Ipswich Court in 1641. This is the only reference I have found to the surname except the will of Jane Kenning. It seems clear that Jane Kenning, Margery wife of John Knowlton, and Elizabeth wife of Theophilus Wilson, were sisters, also that this Elizabeth was the mother of Thomas, Elizabeth and Seaborn Wilson.

Whether the maiden name of the wives of Theophilus Wilson and John Knowlton was Kenning, depends on whether their sister Jane Kenning was a maiden or a widow. She fails to call herself widow, and John Kenning of the 1641 record may have been her father. No estate for him has been found. Since Jane referred to her mother as living, it seems rather likely that the parents came to New England and that the father died soon.

Under the Fiske family, Savage [2:164] states that David Fiske of Cambridge married first Lydia Cooper and second, 6 Sept. 1655, Seaborne, whom he wrongly calls daughter of William Wilson of Ipswich. But as quoted above, under Theophilus Wilson he refers to the latter's will of 1689 which named his son Thomas and sons-in-law John Pindar and David Fiske, and three grandchildren, one of whom was Elizabeth Russell. Under Fiske, Savage refers to the will of David Fiske in 1708 which names his wife Seaborne and children including a daughter Elizabeth (wife of John) Russell.

It seems clear that Theophilus and Elizabeth (Kenning?) Wilson had but three surviving children: Thomas; Elizabeth wife of John Pindar [for whom see Mary Lovering Holman, Pillsbury Ancestry, under Pindar]; and Seaborn, the second wife of David Fiske. For further data on the last, see Savage, as cited; the Fiske Genealogy; Records of the First Church in Cambridge, p. 14; and Cambridge Vital Records.

JOHN BROWN'S BODY

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

In his inimitable way Professor John Insley Coddington has lately sunk into a brown study and come up with a note on the Brown ancestry of the Empress Josephine (supra, 33:185-187). Not to be outdone, we here present the known ancestry of a figure no less glamorous, though admittedly not so beautiful, the abolitionist John Brown. Doubtless many of the readers of this quarterly will be surprised to learn how much ancestry they share with one whose soul goes marching on. To our knowledge no one has as yet suggested the foundation of a society to be called "John Brown's Kinsmen," but in view of some existing hereditary societies, perhaps some one will. Some of the information below has been supplied by Professor Coddington himself, rather more by Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus who has kept me from a number of errors, while Mr. Clarence A. Torrey has kindly checked a work which might have contained more data on one of the lines but did not. While no independent examination of primary sources has been made for this study, recourse has been had throughout to what may be regarded as reliable secondary sources. Unless otherwise stated, all places are in Connecticut, and numbers omitted are of unknown persons.

1. John^{6} Brown, b. Torrington, 9 May 1800, d. Charles Town, then Virginia, now West Virginia, 2 Dec.1859, hanged for insurrection at Harper's Ferry in the same state; bur. North Elba, now Plattsburg, New York, since which time, as we are informed, his body lies mouldering in the grave. Besides published biographies and sketches in the biographical dictionaries, see also Frederick Humphreys, The Humphreys Family in America (New York 1883), pp. 303-314; Mary Coffin Johnson, The Higleys and their Ancestry (New York 1896), pp. 380-389; Ralph Dornfield Owen, Descendants of John Owen of Windsor, Connecticut (1622-1690) (Philadelphia 1941), p. 144.

2. Owen^{5} Brown, b. Simsbury, 16 Feb. 1771, d. Hudson, Ohio, 8 May 1856; m. (1) Simsbury, 11 Feb. 1793,

3. Ruth^{5} Mills, b. 1771, d. Hudson, Ohio, 1808.

4. Capt. John^{4} Brown, b. Windsor, 4 Nov. 1728, d. 3 Sept. 1776; m. Simsbury, 2 March 1758,

5. Hannah^{4} Owen, b. Windsor, 17 July 1740, d. there 18 May 1831.

6. Lieut. Gideon^{4} Mills, b. Simsbury, 16 Oct. 1749, d. 1813 according to an unverified statement in Abiel Brown [brother of no. 2], History of West Simsbury, now

Canton (Hartford 1856; reprinted 1899), p. 100.

7. Ruth^5 Humphrey, b. Simsbury, 26 July 1751.

8. John^3 Brown, b. 11 Mar. 1699/1700, d. 3 Sept. 1790 aged 90; m. 14 Mar. 1725 [1724/5?],

9. Mary^4 Eggleston, b. 13 May 1702, d. 25 Aug. 1789 aged 87.

10. Elijah^3 Owen, b. Windsor, 7 Oct. 1706, d. East Granby, 22 Sept. 1741.

11. Hannah^3 Higley, b. Simsbury, 17 Dec. 1717, d. 25 Jan. 1806.

12. The Rev. Gideon^3 Mills, b. Windsor, 15 Aug.1715, d. West Simsbury (now Canton), 4 Aug. 1772, of cancer of the jaw; m. Simsbury, 23 Nov. 1748,

13. Elizabeth^3 Higley, b. 1723, d. Simsbury, 26 July 1774.

14. Oliver^4 Humphrey, b. Simsbury, 13 Apr. 1720, d. 30 Oct. 1792 aged 72; m. Simsbury, 28 Jan. 1744/5,

15. Sarah^2 Garrett, b. Simsbury, 22 Jan. 1723/4, d. Canton, 8 Nov. 1821 aged 98.

16. John^2 Brown, b. Windsor, 8 Jan. 1668/9, d. 4 Feb. 1728/9; m. 4 Feb. 1691/2,

17. Elizabeth^3 Loomis, b. Windsor, 8 May 1671, d. 11 Dec. 1723.

18. Thomas^3 Eggleston, b. 27 July 1661, d. Windsor, 6 Apr. 1732.

19. Grace^2 Hoskins, b. Windsor, 28 July 1666, d. 27 Mar. 1739.

20. Isaac^2 Owen, b. Windsor, 27 May 1670, d. Simsbury, 13 June 1736.

21. Sarah^3 Holcomb, b. 1 Feb. 1673/4, d. East Granby, 22 Jan. 1763.

22. Ensign Brewster^2 Higley, b. Windsor, ca. 1681, d. Simsbury, 5 Nov. 1760 aged 80; m. there, 17 Feb. 1708/9,

23. Esther^3 Holcomb, b. Feb. 1684, d. 17 Dec. 1775.

24. Peter^2 Mills, b. Windsor, ca. 1671, d. Wintonbury, 1754; m. Windsor, 21 or 24 July 1692,

25. Joanna^4 Porter, b. Windsor, 7 Feb. 1670/1, d. Wintonbury, 14 May 1756.

26. Same as 22.

27. Same as 23.

28. Jonathan^3 Humphrey, b. Simsbury, 2 Dec. 1688, d. 14 June 1749 aged 61; m. Simsbury, 30 June 1714,

29. Mercy^4 Ruggles, b. Suffield, 6 Nov. 1697, bapt., doubtless there, 2 Jan. 1697/8, but recorded at Simsbury in town vital records, d. 10 Nov. 1761 aged 63.

30. Francis^1 Garrett [Garret, Garrit, Garrat, etc.], d. Simsbury, 24 June 1731, said to have been a Frenchman; m. Simsbury, 19 Mar. 1722/3,

31. Sarah^3 Mills, b. Simsbury, 5 Nov. 1696, d. West Avon, 8 Nov. 1797 aged 101, who also m. (1) Simsbury, 6 Jan. 1713/14, Samuel Tuller, and (3) 14 Feb. 1744/5,

Capt. Joseph Woodford.

32. Peter[1] Brown of Windsor, b. ca. 1631, d. there 9 Mar. 1691/2; m. there, 15 July 1658,

33. Mary[2] Gillett, b. ca. 1635-6, d. after 1692.

34. Deacon John[2] Loomis, b. ca. 1622, d. 2 Sept. 1688; m. 3 Feb. 1648/9,

35. Elizabeth[2] Scott, b. 1625, d. 7 May 1696.

36. James[2] Eggleston, b. ca. 1620, d. Windsor, 1 Dec. 1679.

37. Esther ——, "who (as it is reported) was the first female child that was born in Hartford" [according to her death entry in Windsor], d. 10 July 1720, having m. (2) James Eno, and (3) John Williams (who d. 1712 aged 96), so that she was surnamed Williams at her death, not, as so often claimed, at her birth.

38. Anthony[1] Hoskins, d. Windsor, 4 Jan. 1706/7; m. there, 16 July 1656,

39. Isabel Brown, d. Windsor, 2 Oct. 1698, perhaps a sister of no. 32.

40. John[1] Owen, d. 18 Feb. 1697/8 aged 76; m. Windsor, 3 Oct. 1650,

41. Rebecca Wade, d. 3 Dec. 1711.

42. Benajah[2] Holcomb, b. Windsor, 23 June 1644; m. there, 11 Apr. 1667,

43. Sarah[2] Eno, b. Windsor, 15 June 1649.

44. Capt. John[1] Higley, b. Frimley, Surrey, bapt. there 12 Aug. 1649, d. 25 Aug. 1714; m. Windsor, 9 Nov. 1671,

45. Hannah[3] Drake, b. Windsor, 6 Aug. 1653, d. 4 Aug. 1694.

46. Deacon Nathaniel[2] Holcomb, b. Windsor, 4 Nov. 1648, d. Simsbury, 5 Mar. 1740/1; m. 27 Feb. 1670/1,

47. Mary[3] Bliss, b. 23 Sept. 1651, d. before 1722.

48. Pieter[1] Van der Meulen, b. Holland, d. Windsor, 17 Apr. 1710.

49. Dorcas[2] Messenger, b. Windsor, 23 Sept. 1650, d. there, 18 May 1688.

50. John[3] Porter, b. Windsor, 3 June 1651, d. there, 4 Jan. 1698/9; m. there, 16 Dec. 1669,

51. Joanna[3] Gaylord, b. Windsor, 5 Feb. 1652/3, d. 1716.

52 to 55 inclusive. Same as 44 to 47 inclusive.

56. Samuel[2] Humphrey, b. Windsor, 15 May 1656, d. Simsbury, 15 June 1736.

57. Mary[2] Mills, b. Windsor, 8 Dec. 1662, d. Simsbury, 4 Apr. 1730.

58. The Rev. Benjamin[3] Ruggles, b. Roxbury, Mass., 11 Aug. 1676, d. Suffield, 5 Sept. 1708; m. 19 Nov. 1696,

59. Mercy[3] Woodbridge, d. 28 June 1707.

62. John[2] Mills, b. Windsor, 23 June 1668, d. Simsbury, 12 Mar. 1697/8.

63. Sarah[2] Pettibone, b. Windsor, 24 Sept. 1667, d. 3 Apr. 1748; m. (2) John Humphrey.

64. [Unknown: we conclude from Mr. Jacobus' discussion (supra, 33:214-222) that Peter Brown of the Mayflower was not the father of Peter Brown of Windsor, and from other investigation, that the latter was not son of a John Brown who was brother of Peter Brown of the Mayflower.]

66. Jonathan[1] Gillett, d. Windsor, 23 Aug. 1677; m. at Colyton, Devon, 29 Mar. 1634,

67. Mary Dolbear, bapt. Colyton, Devon, 7 June 1607; d. Windsor, 5 Jan. 1685/6.

68. Joseph[1] Loomis, d. Windsor, 25 Nov. 1652; m. Shalford, Essex, 30 June 1614,

69. Mary White, bapt. Shalford, Essex, 24 Aug. 1590; d. Windsor, 23 Aug. 1652 (see New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 55:22-31).

70. Thomas[1] Scott, d. 6 Nov. 1643, perhaps from Boston, Lincolnshire.

71. Ann ——, who m. (2) 7 Nov. 1644, Thomas Ford.

72. Bigod[1] Eggleston, bapt. Settrington, Yorkshire, 20 Feb. 1586/7, d. Windsor, 1 Sept. 1674 (see supra, 10:147 f.).

82. ?Robert[1] Wade: he is claimed as father of Rebecca in Ralph Dornfield Owen's Descendants of John Owen of Windsor, Connecticut (1622-1690) (Philadelphia 1941), p. 19, but without documentation. The present writer has done no research on this problem, but since John Owen and wife apparently did not share in the settlement of Robert Wade's estate, as Mr. Jacobus points out, it would be well to be cautious.

83. ?Jemima ——: she is so shown in the Owen genealogy cited, but her name is "Joane" in her husband's petition for divorce [Col. Rec. of Connecticut, 1:301].

84. Thomas[1] Holcomb, d. Windsor, 7 Sept. 1657.

85. Elizabeth ——, usually said to be Ferguson but without proof or probability; d. Windsor, 7 Oct. 1679, having m. (2) Windsor, 5 Aug. 1658, James Eno (below), who m. (1) no. 87, and (3) Windsor, 29 Apr. 1680, no. 37.

86. James[1] Eno, whose alleged French ancestry is set forth in a work by Henry Lane Eno, not available; d. Windsor, 1 July 1682; m. (1) 18 Aug. 1648,

87. Hannah (——) Bidwell, probably widow of Richard Bidwell; d. 5 Oct. 1657. See Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar F. Waterman, Hale, House and Related Families (Hartford 1952), pp. 459 f.

88. Jonathan[a] Higley, d. 1664 in England; m. Frimley, Surrey, 3 Jan. 1647/8,

89. Katherine Brewster, on whom see Mary Coffin Johnson, The Higleys and their Ancestry (New York 1896) p. 1.

90. John[2] Drake, d. Windsor, between 12 Sept. 1689 (date of will) and 31 Oct. 1689 (date of inventory) [note that Stiles, History of Windsor, 2:178, wrongly assigns to him the death of his son John of Simsbury who died not long before him]; m. 30 Nov. 1648,
91. Hannah[3] Moore, d. 16 Feb. 1686/7.
92. Same as 84.
93. Same as 85.
94. Nathaniel[2] Bliss, b. ca. 1623, d. Springfield, Mass., 18 Nov. 1654; m. there, 29 Nov. 1646,
95. Catherine[2] Chapin, bapt. Berry Pomeroy, Devon, 1626, d. 4 Feb. 1712/13, having given birth to four children by each of three husbands, the second and third being Thomas Gilbert and Samuel Marshfield.
98. Edward[1] Messenger of Windsor.
100. John[2] Porter, bapt. Felsted, Essex, 9 Feb.1622/3, d. Windsor, 2 Aug. 1688.
101. Mary[2] Stanley, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 2 Feb.1633/4, d. Windsor, 13 Sept. 1688.
102. Walter[2] Gaylord, b. probably in Somersetshire, ca. 1626, d. 9 Aug. 1689; m. 16 or 22 Apr. 1648 (see supra, 17:71-74),
103. Mary[2] Stebbing.
104 to 111 inclusive. Same as 88 to 95 inclusive.
112. Michael[1] Humphrey, d. before 14 Apr. 1697; m. Windsor, 14 Oct. 1647,
113. Priscilla[2] Grant, b. England, 14 Sept. 1628.
114. Simon[1] Mills, d. Simsbury, 8 June 1683; m. (2) Simsbury, 23 Feb. 1659/60,
115. Mary[2] Buell, b. Windsor, 3 Sept. 1642, d. East Simsbury, 24 June 1748, having m. (2) Samuel Bissell.
116. John[2] Ruggles, b. England, ca. 1633, age 2 on 3 Apr. 1635 when he came with his parents on the Hopewell (John Camden Hotten, Original Lists, p. 46), d. Roxbury, Mass., 25 Feb. (as usually claimed) or 28 Feb. (Roxbury V.R.) 1711/12; m. (2) 15 Mar. 1674/5,
117. Sarah[2] Dyer, b. Weymouth, Mass., 10 Mar. 1649 (G. W. Chamberlain, History of Weymouth), d. Roxbury, Mass., 2 May 1687.
118. The Rev. John[2] Woodbridge of Wethersfield, b. Andover, Mass., 1644, d. Wethersfield, 1691, aged 47; m. 26 Oct. 1671,
119. Abigail[2] Leete, d. Simsbury, date variously recorded as "April the nineth of February 1710/11" (Bates' reading of Simsbury Records, p. 31); "1710 ye 13th of ye i[ ] M ae 67" (tombstone); "9 Apr. 1710" (Stiles), but administration was not granted in her estate until 7 Dec. 1715, and the inventory presented on 3 Jan.1715/16. Why there was such delay in settling the estate of the widow of a man who died in 1691 does not appear.
124. Same as 114.
125. Same as 115.

126. John[1] Pettebone, d. Simsbury, 15 Nov. 1713; m. 16 Feb. 1664/5,

127. Sarah[2] Eggleston, b. Windsor, 28 Mar. 1643.

132. The Rev. William[a] Gyllett, d. Chaffcombe, Somersetshire, before 2 Apr. 1641.

134. Rawkey[a] Dolbear, bapt. Colyton, Devon, 17 Aug. 1571, bur. there, 12 Nov. 1641; m. there, 10 Oct. 1602,

135. Mary Michell, bapt. Colyton, Devon, 4 Dec.1576, bur. there, 20 Sept. 1648.

136. John[a] Loomis, tailor, of Braintree, Essex, will dated 14 Apr. 1619, exhibited 29 May 1619 (Elias Loomis and Elisha S. Loomis, Descendants of Joseph Loomis [1908], 1:121).

137. Agnes ——, survived her husband.

138. Robert[a] White, of Shalford, Essex, bur. Messing, Essex, 17 June 1617; m. Shalford, 24 June 1585,

139. Bridget Allgar, bapt. Shalford, Essex, 11 Mar. 1562/3.

144. James[a] Eggleston, d. Settrington, Yorkshire, 30 Mar. 1613.

168. [Unknown: the supposed ancestry shown in Hannah Elizabeth Weir McPherson's The Holcombes: Nation Builders (Washington 1948), p. 9, is false—see supra, 26: 109 f.]

178. The Rev. John[a] Brewster, bur Frimley, Surrey, 23 Aug. 1657.

179. —— ——, d. Frimley, Surrey, 23 Feb.1657/8.

180. John[1] Drake, d. of accident, Windsor, 17 Aug. 1659. [He has been identified with a John Drake, b. Wiscombe Park, Devon, 1585, see Frederick Lewis Weis, The Magna Charta Sureties, Boston 1955, p.22, for ancestral line. Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary, Philadelphia 1937, p. 28, derives John Drake of "Boston, Mass.," from Winscombe, Devon, but the reference apparently is to the Windsor settler who was first in the Boston area. The present writer has made no independent study of the identification.]

181. Elizabeth Rogers, d. Windsor, 7 Oct. 1681 aged 100, probably an exaggeration. For her maiden surname, see the 1731 account of a great-grandson published in New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 2:99-101.

182. Deacon John[2] Moore, d. Windsor, 18 Sept. 1677. In his will dated four days before his death he mentions but does not name his wife.

183. —— ——, said to have been Abigail but without evidence. If she was his only wife, then she survived him and is stated to have been living on 22 Dec. 1677 in Ernest Flagg's Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (Hartford 1926), pp. 279 f.

188. Thomas[1] Bliss of Hartford, d. there 1650-1, on whom see Jacobus-Waterman, op. cit., pp. 476-480.

189. Margaret ——, often called, without proof or probability, Lawrence, d. Springfield, Mass., 28 Aug. 1684.

190. Deacon Samuel[1] Chapin, bapt. Paignton, Devon, 8 Oct. 1598, d. Springfield, Mass., 11 Nov. 1675; m. Paignton, Devon, 9 Feb. 1623/4,

191. Cicely Penny, bapt. Paignton, Devon, 21 Feb. 1601/2, d. Springfield, Mass., 8 Feb. 1682/3.

200. John[1] Porter, bapt. Felsted, Essex, 21 June 1594, d. Windsor, 21 Apr. 1648; m. Messing, Essex, 18 Oct. 1620,

201. Anna White, bapt. Shalford, Essex, 13 July 1600, d. Windsor, July 1647.

202. Thomas[1] Stanley, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 20 Oct. 1597, d. Hadley, Mass., 30 Jan. 1662/3; m. Ashford, Kent, 3 Aug. 1630,

203. Bennet Tritton, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 30 July 1609, d. Hartford, Jan. 1664/5; m. (2) ca. 1663, Gregory Wolterton (see supra, 32:197-201; 33:95-98).

204. William[1] Gaylord, d. Windsor, 20 July 1673 aged 88; Deacon.

205. —— ——, d. Windsor, 20 June 1657.

206. Deacon Edward[1] Stebbing, perhaps bapt. Black Notley, Essex, 23 Feb. 1594/5, d. Hartford shortly before 19 Aug. 1668. —207. Frances Tough.

220 to 223 inclusive. Same as 188 to 191 inclusive.

224. Samuel[a] Humphrey, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, in 1648 (see Frederick Humphreys, The Humphreys Family in America [New York 1883], pp. 98 f.).

225. Susanna ——.

226. Matthew[1] Grant, b. in England, 27 Oct. 1601, d. Windsor, 16 Dec. 1681; m. (1) in England, 16 Nov. 1625,

227. Priscilla ——, not Grey, as often claimed, d. Windsor, 27 Apr. 1644.

230. William[1] Buell, d. Windsor, 16 Nov. 1681; m. there, 18 Nov. 1640,

231. Mary ——, d. Windsor, 1 Sept. 1684.

232. John[1] Ruggles, shoemaker, of Nazing, Essex, was at Roxbury, Mass., by 1635 when he came on the Hopewell aged 44 (Hotten, Original Lists, p. 44); d. 6 Oct. 1663; m. in England

233. Barbara ——, aged 30 in 1635.

234. Deacon Thomas[1] Dyer, d. Weymouth, Mass., 6 or 15 Nov. 1676 aged 63-64 (according to G. W. Chamberlain's History of Weymouth).

235. Agnes ——, perhaps Reed, as Philip Reed of Weymouth and Thomas Dyer were in some way brothers; d. Weymouth, Mass., 4 Dec. 1667.

236. The Rev. John[1] Woodbridge, b. Wiltshire, 1613-14, d. Newbury, Mass., 17 Mar. 1694/5 aged 82; m. 1639,

237. Mercy[2] Dudley, b. England, ca. 1621, d. Newbury, Mass., 1 July 1691.

238. William[1] Leete, Governor of New Haven 1661-1665 and Governor of Connecticut 1676-1683, b. Dodington, Huntingtonshire, d. Hartford 16 Apr. 1683, on whom see Frederick L. Weis, supra, 31:114-117, also Weis and Adams, The Magna Charta Sureties (Boston 1955), p. 106;

239. Anna Payne, bapt. 31 July 1621, bur. 1 Sept. 1668.

254. Same as 72.

268. Robert Dolbere or Dolbiar, bur. Colyton, Devon, 25 Jan. 1614/5; m.(2) 26 Apr. 1563,

269. Agnes Sampson, bur Colyton, Devon, 30 Oct. 1613.

270. John Michell, bur. Colyton, Devon, 2 June 1620; m. 26 Nov. 1569,

271. Emlyn Weeke, of Gittisham, Devon, bur Colyton. Devon, 30 Aug. 1628.

272. [On this generation and the next earlier, see C.A. Hoppin, chart on p. 86 of Elias Loomis and Elisha S. Loomis, Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America and his antecedents in the Old World (1908).]

278. ?William Allgar the elder, bur. Shalford, Essex, 2 Aug. 1575.

364. ?Thomas[1] Moore, d. Windsor, 1645.

380. John[a] Chapin, bapt. Totnes, Devon, 25 Sept. 1566, bur Paignton, Devon, 3 June 1600; m. there, 14 Sept. 1590,

381. Philippe Easton, m. (2) Paignton, Devon, 26 Jan. 1600/1, George Stone.

382. Henry[a] Penny, baker, d. Paignton, Devon, 1630.

383. Jane ——.

400. John[a] Porter.

402. Same as 138.

403. Same as 139.

404. John[a] Stanley, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 9 Mar. 1571/2, parents not named. On him and the next three, see Ernest Flagg, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (Hartford 1926), pp. 341-344. He m. Ashford, Kent, 1 June 1590,

405. Susan Lancock, bur. (a widow) at Ashford, Kent, 10 Sept. 1619.

406. Daniel[a] Tritton, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 22 Aug. 1585, bur. there, 2 Feb. 1614/15; m. there, 14 Apr. 1607,

407. Alice Goldhatch, bapt. Ashford, Kent, 24 Sept. 1587.

412. ?William[a] Stebbing, of Black Notley, Essex, if the baptism of no. 206 has been correctly identified.

414. Ralph[a] Tough of Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.

444 to 447 inclusive. Same as 380 to 383 inclusive.

461. —— ——: d. Windsor, 3 Dec. 1639 (called "goode buell") has been claimed as mother of William Buell; not a member of the Goode family as sometimes

stated, and since "goode" merely means "Goody" or "Goodwife," and William Buell m. the mother of his children a year after this woman's death, she could have been a first wife of his, early lost, rather than his mother.

464. Thomas[a] Ruggle, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Nazing, Essex.

472. The Rev. John[a] Woodbridge, rector of Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, d. there, 1637.

473. Dorothy Parker.

474. Thomas[1] Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, bapt. Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, 12 Oct. 1576, bur. Roxbury, Mass., 31 July 1653; m. (1) 25 Apr. 1603,

475. Dorothy Yorke, bur. Roxbury, Mass., 27 Dec. 1643.

476. John[a] Leete, of Dodington, Huntingtonshire, bapt. Oakington, Cambridgeshire, 13 May 1575, d. 1648-1654.

477. Anne Shute, living 1650.

478. The Rev. John[a] Payne, d. 20 Sept. 1635; m. 3 Aug. 1620,

479. Anne ——, widow of —— Underhill.

508. Same as 144.

538. ?Nicholas Sampson of Hawkchurch, Dorset (now in Devon).

760. Roger[b] Chapyn, bur. Paignton, Devon, 1590. See Gilbert W. Chapin, The Chapin Book (Hartford 1924), 1: viii-xvi.

761. ----- -----, living Paignton, Devon, 1590.

812. Hugh Tritton, bur. Ashford, Kent, 26 Nov. 1619; m. there, 4 May 1581,

813. Elizabeth Lightfoot, bur Ashford, Kent, 2 Sept. 1599.

814. Robert Goldhatch, d. Ashford, Kent, between 10 Jan. 1598/9 (date of will) and 19 July 1600 (probation of will); m. (2) Ashford, Kent, 16 Apr. 1585,

815. Bennett Meed, bur Ashford, Kent, 1 Dec. 1638, having m. (2) 11 May 1601, no. 812 as his second wife.

828. Thomas[b] Tough.

829. Susan ——.

888. Same as 760.

889. Same as 761.

928. Nicholas[b] Ruggle of Sudbury, Suffolk.

948. Capt. Roger[a] Dudley, d. 1585.

949. Susanna Thorne, bapt. Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, 5 Mar. 1559/60, living 29 Oct. 1588.

950. Edmund[a] Yorke of Cotton End, Northamptonshire (his will in New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 47: 120 f.). His widow Katherine also left a will (ibid.) which suggests, however, that she was not the mother of his children.

952. Thomas[b] Leete of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, bur. there 12 Nov. 1618; m. 2 June 1574,

953. Maria Slade, bur. Oakington, Cambridgeshire, 25 Sept. 1610.
954. Robert[b] Shute, of Holdrington, d. 1590, Recorder at Cambridge 1558-1564, M.P. 1571-2, Baron of the Exchequer 1579-1585, Justice of the Queen's Bench 1585-1590.
955. Thomasine Burgoyne.
1656. William[c] Tough.
1856. Thomas[c] Ruggle of Sudbury, Suffolk, will dated 21 June 1547 (for him and his immediate descendants, see New York Gen. and Biog. Rec. 28:214-216).
1898. Thomas[b] Thorne, d. between 29 Oct. 1588 and 9 May 1589.
1899. Mary Purefoy of Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, on whose ancestry see F. L. Weis, Ancestral Roots (Lancaster, Mass., 1950), p. 66; Magna Charta Sureties (Boston 1955), p. 44; and Eight Lines of Descent of John Prescott....from Alfred the Great (Dublin, N.H., 1957), pp. 22, 41.
1906. Edward[c] Slade of Rushton, Northamptonshire.
1908. Christopher[c] Shute of Oakington, Cambridgeshire.
1910. Christopher[c] Burgoyne, of Long Standen, Cambridgeshire.
1911. Thomasine Freville, on whose ancestry see Weis, supra, 31:114-117; Magna Charta Sureties, p. 106.
3312. William[d] Tough, on whose immediate descendants see the articles by John Insley Coddington and Mrs. Forence E. Skillington, supra, 30:193-212.
3313. Agnes ———.
3820. Thomas[d] Burgoyne of Long Standen, Cambridgeshire.
3821. Elizabeth Stafferton.
7642. Ralph[e] Stafferton of Strode Hall, Berkshire.

AMY AND MERCY

The name Amy in early records was sometimes spelled "Ame" or "Amie." The former has often been misread and printed as "Anne," the latter as "Annie." Since the nickname Annie for Ann, Anne or Anna, was rarely used in early days in New England ("Nan" or "Nanny" was more common), it is often well to view the appearance of an Annie in printed early records of this region with suspicion, as the original record may read "Amie."

Mercy was often rendered Marcy in early records, and when so spelled has often been read and printed as "Marey" or "Mary." Although Mary was sometimes spelled Marie and (especially in church records) Maria, the name should be rendered as "Mary" as actually the French and other Continental forms were not used in speech.

JOAN, PRINCESS OF WALES, DAUGHTER OF KING JOHN: ANCESTRESS TO BULKELEY, JAMES, MELLOWES, WELBY, WHITTINGHAM, HAUGH, AND ST.JOHN—WHITING FAMILIES

By Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., Havertown, Penna.

In the Bulkeley Genealogy (pages 2-12) Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus included a painstaking study of the English ancestry of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley and his sisters, several of whom had American descendants. This included a descent from William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, illegitimate son of Henry II, through the Charlton family. This descent, brought down through Ingoldsby and James to the Harris family of South Jersey, the present writer put in chart form in the Vineland Historical Magazine, vol. 35, facing p. 88. Subsequently the Rev. Frederick Lewis Weis printed this descent in tabular form in his Ancestral Roots of Sixty New England Colonists, line 31 (pp. 46-47 of second edition, 1951).

Unfortunately, Dr. Weis, in his Additions and Corrections (1956), pp. 2-3, states that in this pedigree the wife of William Mainwaring of Ightfield (who was a Warenne) was a descendant of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, son of Hameline Plantagenet, and cites Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warenne and Surrey as authority. The Watson book is based on visitation pedigrees and unreliable, but it happens that both Farrer in his Honours and Knights Fees and Clay in his Early Yorkshire Charters have studied this line and shown that any connection of Warenne of Ightfield to Warenne of Surrey is considerably ante the Plantagenet time. There may well be a Carolingian descent here, but none from the house of Anjou.

Through the research of Mr. John G. Hunt of Arlington, Va., a hitherto unnoted royal line has come to light, stemming also from the Charlton family and the marriage of Robert Charlton (b. 1430, d. 1471) to Mary, daughter of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire. This line starts with Joan, Princess of Wales, daughter of King John.

Joan, born well before 1200, is probably the most famous of King John's illegitimate children. The Tewkesbury Annals, written about 1236, identify her mother as "Queen Clemencia." Some have taken this to mean that she was John's daughter by his first Queen, whom he divorced, his cousin Isabel of Gloucester. But against this it should be noted that Joan never inherited any of the Gloucester estates and was never known as the Countess of Gloucester, and her issue never made claim to that title. David Powell, without citing authority, states that her mother was Agatha, daughter of

Robert, Lord Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Joan is first seen in 1203 when a charge is recorded for conveying the King's daughter out of England. She was betrothed to Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, by 15 Oct. 1204, and part of her dowry, the Castle of Ellesmere (which Henry II had used to dower his half-sister Emma when he gave her to David ap Owain) was given to Llewellyn on 16 Apr. 1205. The marriage took place that year or the following. In April of 1226 she was legitimatized by Pope Honorius III.

Joan was well loved by the Welsh and apparently had her father's ear, being frequent peace-maker between England and Wales, a position she continued to hold after her brother of the half blood, Henry III, ascended the throne. Her reputation always stood high, though one black episode stands on the record when she seems to have acted as her husband's accomplice in the destruction of William de Braose who had plotted against Llewellyn. (William's father Reginald had married Gwladys Dhu, Joan's daughter, as his second wife.) William de Braose was hanged by Llewellyn on 2 May 1230 "having been caught in the chamber of the Prince with the Princess Janet, wife of the Prince."

Joan died either on 30 May 1236 (Tewkesbury Annals) or in February 1237 (Welsh Chronicles) "at the court of Aber and was buried in the cemetery on the south side of the Strand...with sore lamentations and great honour." Her husband founded a Franciscan monastery at her burial place—Llanvaes in Anglesey. The grave was despoiled at the dissolution of the monastery, but the stone coffin, bearing her effigy, was later recovered and may be seen there. [Dictionary of National Biography; Sir John Edward Lloyd, History of Wales (1954 ed.), II:658, 766.]

Her daughter Margaret was married about 1219 to John de Braose (first cousin of the William hung in 1230 by Llewellyn), by whom she had a son William. John died in 1231-2, and she married second, after 1233, Walter de Clifford of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, who died in 1263. Walter de Clifford had by Margaret only one child, a daughter and heiress, Maud. [Lloyd, op. cit., II:658, 677, 766; New Complete Peerage, I:21; II: 302; VI:451-2, note g.]

Maud, daughter and heiress of Walter de Clifford and Margaret of Wales, married first, William Longespee III, Earl of Salisbury, died 1257, by whom she had a daughter Margaret, heiress of her father. She married second, Sir John Giffard of Brimsfield, 1st Baron Giffard, aged 16 in 1248, summoned as a Baron 1295, died 29 May 1299. Maud died between 1282 and 1285 leaving only daughters, and he married second, Margaret, widow of Sir John de Nevill, by whom he had a son and heir, John,

2nd Baron, who died without issue, the estate being divided between the heirs of his half-sisters. One of these was Aelinor. [New Complete Peerage, XI:384; V: 639 et seq.]

Aelinor, daughter of John, 1st Lord Giffard, and Maud Clifford, married Fulk le Strange, born about 1267, summoned as Baron Strange of Blackmere 1309, died on or before 23 Jan. 1324/5. She had predeceased him. Baron Strange was a very important man, a field commander of the forces of Edward I and Edward II in Scotland and France, and serving four years as seneschal of the Duchy of Aquitaine. Among their children was Elizabeth. [Ibid., XII:part II:341.]

Elizabeth le Strange married Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, born 1304 and died 1375. Proof of her parentage and of the marriage is found in the Calendar of Papal Registers, Vol. II, p. 229, where under date Ides March 1323 we find: "To Robert Corbet, lord of the town of Morton in the Diocese of Litchfield and Elizabeth daughter of Fulke le Strange, seneschal of the Duchy of Acquitaine dispensation to remain in marriage which they contracted in ignorance that they were related in the 4th degree, and declaring their present and future offspring legitimate. 1 March, Avignon." The relationship between these two is not known to the writer. Robert and Elizabeth were the parents of Roger. [A. E. Corbett, The Family of Corbet (1917), ped. op. p. 368; Eyton, Antiquities of Shropshire, VII:47, 100-107; X:181-191; IX:323-325.]

Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet, son of Robert and Elizabeth, died about 1394, married Margaret (died 1395) daughter of Sir Giles de Erdington [Eardiston in Eyton] of Shrewsbury. They had a son Robert. [Ibid.]

Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, son of Roger and Margaret, Sheriff of Shropshire 1419, died 1440, married Margaret daughter of Sir William Malory, knt. They were the parents of Mary. [Ibid.]

Mary Corbet, daughter of Robert and Margaret, married Robert Charlton of Apley, from whom the descent has already been published. [Ibid.] For the convenience of the reader, a quick summary of the descent from Robert Charlton and Mary Corbet is appended below; for further details, see the references in the first paragraph of this article.

Robert Charlton, b. by 1430, d. 1471; m. Mary Corbet as above. Their son:

Richard Charlton, b. 1450, d. 1522; m. Anne daughter of William Mainwaring of Ightfield [though her identity has been questioned]. Richard's daughter was:

Ann Charlton, b. 1480; m. 1500 Randall Grosvenor, b. 1480, d. 1559/60, of Bellaport, Salop. They had:

Elizabeth Grosvenor, b. ca. 1515; m. Thomas Bulkeley,

b. ca. 1515, d. 1591, of Woore, Salop. Parents of:

Rev. Edward Bulkeley, b. ca. 1540, bur. 5 Jan. 1620/1; m. Olive Irby, b. ca. 1547, bur. 10 Mar. 1614/15.

Of this last marriage, a son, Rev. Peter Bulkeley, came to America. A daughter, Dorcas, married Rev. Anthony Ingoldsby, and their daughter Olive Ingoldsby married Rev. Thomas James and came with him to America. Other daughters were Martha who married Abraham Mellowes; Frances who married Richard Welby (their daughter Olive Welby married Henry Farwell and they came to America); Elizabeth who married first, Richard Whittingham, and second, Atherton Haugh; and Sarah who married Oliver St. John (their daughter Elizabeth St. John married Rev. Samuel Whiting and came to America). The issue of all the above marriages lived in New England, and the American descendants are almost numberless.

Notes:

Llewellyn's Family. Among the errors noted in Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerage relating to persons named in the above lineage is the statement that Joan was Llewellyn's third princess. While Llewellyn had an eldest son Gryffydd (d. 1244) by Tangwystl, daughter of Llywarch the Red of Rhos [Lloyd, op. cit., II:686], no evidence has been seen that she was ever his wife. Llewellyn negotiated with Pope Innocent III [ibid., II: 617] and in 1203 received dispensation to marry a daughter of Reginald, King of Man, who had been married as a child to Llewellyn's uncle Rhodri. However, this projected marriage was abandoned when it became apparent that he could get as his Princess the daughter of King John. There is, so far as this writer is aware, no record of any other marriage for Llewellyn. He had by Joan the following known children: (1) David ap Llewellyn, d. 1246, m. Isabel de Braose, daughter of that William hanged by Llewellyn in 1230; (2) Gwenllian d. 1281, m. William de Lacy; (3) Helen, m. John le Scot, Earl of Chester; (4) Gwladys Dhu, d. 1251, m. 1st, Reginald de Braose, d. 1228, m. 2nd, Ralph de Mortimer, d. 1246; and (5) Margaret, m. 1st, John de Braose, d. 1232, m. 2nd, Walter de Clifford, d. 1263.

Warenne. Mr. Hunt is interested in the Warenne line mentioned in the second paragraph of this article, and has noted that the apparent line of descent includes one Griffin de Warenne of Ightfield who is given as his wife in the Visitation pedigrees a daughter of a Lord le Strange, and that this same Griffin, aged 40 years and more, testified at the proof of age of John le Strange, son of John, son of Fulke in the above pedi-

gree [Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem] at Whitchurch 20 Mar. 1354, after the death of John son of Fulke, that he [Griffin] married his wife Alice in the same year, 6 Edw. III, in which John son of John was born. It would be interesting if it should turn out that both lines could be traced to the Princess Joan through Fulke le Strange.

Erdington. The Erdington marriage is found in New Complete Peerage, V:88, note a. Sir Giles was a grandson of William de Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, and his distinguished ancestry is noted in cited reference. The same reference includes the identification of Elizabeth, daughter of Fulke le Strange, as wife of Robert Corbet, and also confirms the Corbet descent as shown in this paper. Incidentally, Thomas de Erdington, son of Sir Giles, married a daughter of Robert Corbet and Elizabeth le Strange.

Malory. In Archaeologia (1898), vol. 56, part 1, pages 165-177, Sir William Malory and Margaret his wife of Shelton, Beds, and Shawbury and Upton Waters (near Morton Corbet) are identified as parents of Margaret who married Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet. William was the son of Anketil Malory of Kirkby Malory, Leicestershire. Among the children of Sir William Malory was Thomas Malory, Esq., the famous author of "le Morte d'Arthur." Thomas was born at Moreton Corbet 6 Dec. 1425, and his godfather was our Thomas Charlton. Mr. Hunt calls attention to the fact that the William Malory referenced as father of Margaret died 1445, while Margaret died 1439 and her husband was 21 in 1404. Hence he feels it more likely that this Sir William Malory was brother rather than father of Margaret, a type of error which is rather common in pedigrees of this period.

ANCESTOR TABLES

LXXX. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. THOMAS McGEE (Barbara E. Bullard)
Address: 115 Snow Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Daughter of

—I
1. Herbert Francis Bullard, 1862-1922, Fitchburg, Mass.
—II
2. Marcus Bullard, 1820-1903, Swanzey, N.H.
3. Elizabeth Adaline Jillson, 1826-1887.
—III
4. Fisher Bullard, 1782-1866, Swanzey, N.H.
5. Rhoda Clark, 1784-1865.
6. Silas Jillson, 1784-1861, Richmond, N.H.
7. Elizabeth Cook, 1789-1869.
—IV
8. Elisha Bullard, 1752-1834, Franklin, Mass.
9. Rachel Rockwood, 1756-1851.
10. Thomas Clark, 1745-1814, Sharon, Mass.
11.*Mary Lewis, 1755-1833.
12. Paul Jillson, 1752-1823, Richmond, N.H.
13. Martha Clark, 1755-1828.
14. Aaron Cook, 1746-1836, Wrentham, Mass.
15. Rachel Clark, 1748-1830.
—V
16. Elisha Bullard, 1714-1789, Bellingham, Mass.
17. Bathsheba Fisher, 1714-1774.
18. Benjamin Rockwood, 1703-1774, Wrentham, Mass.
19. Ruth Man, 1720-1811.
20. Nathan Clark, 1704- , Braintree, Mass.
21.*Jemima Etheridge, - .
22.*
23.*
24. Uriah Jillson, -1781, Cumberland, R.I.
25. Sarah Ballou, 1713-1795.
26. Samuel Clark, 1720-1783, Cumberland, R.I.
27. Rachel Sprague, 1716- .
28. Daniel Cook, 1703-1786, Wrentham, Mass.
29.*Susanna ——, - .
30. Samuel Clark, 1720-1783, Cumberland, R.I.
31. Rachel Sprague, 1716-
—VI.
32. Malachi Bullard, 1686-1726, Medway, Mass.
33. Bethia Wight, 1683-1763.
34. Samuel Fisher, 1685-1769, Wrentham, Mass.
35. Mary Rockwood, 1683-1763.
36. Nathaniel Rockwood, 1665-1721, Wrentham, Mass.
37. Joanna Ellis, 1677-aft.1716.
38. Thomas Man, 1682-1756, Franklin, Mass.
39. Hannah Aldis, 1687-1756.
40. Nathan Clark, 1678- , Middleboro, Mass.
41.*Jemima ——, 1674-1716.
42 to 47.*
48. Nathaniel Jillson, 1675-1751, Cumberland, R.I.
49.*Elizabeth ——, -bef.1735.

50. James Ballou, 1684-1764, Providence, R.I.
51. Katherine Arnold, 1690-1776.
52. Aaron Clark, c.1689-1745, Rehoboth, Mass.
53.*Hannah Eddy, - .
54. Jonathan Sprague, -1764, Smithfield, R.I.
55. Hannah (Coggeshall) Hawkins, 1685/9-bef.1757.
56. Nicholas Cook, 1659-1730, Bellingham, Mass.
57. Joanna Rockwood, 1667-1710.
58.*
59.*
60. Aaron Clark, 1689-1745, Rehoboth, Mass.
61.*Hannah Eddy, - .
62. Jonathan Sprague, -1764, Smithfield, R.I.
63. Hannah (Coggeshall) Hawkins, 1685/9-bef. 1757.

LXXXI. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. DANIEL J. CONSODINE
Address: 4120 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, 11, Mo.

—I
1. Helen Eugenia Strong (Mrs. Daniel J. Consodine).
—II
2. George H. Strong, - : (b. Oakland, Calif.).
3. Matilda Penrod, - : (b. Troy, Kansas).
—III
4. Horatio Strong, 1815-1892, San Francisco, Calif.
5. Anne Knapp, - .
6. Joseph L. Penrod, 1835-1890, Horton, Kansas.
7.* Margaret M. Putman, 1840-1902.
—IV
8. Joseph Strong, 1765-1835, Groton, Ohio.
9. Lucy Elderkin, 1778-1819.
10. Alvin Knapp, 1778- , Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N.Y.
11.*Lovisa O'Bryant, - .
12.*Joseph Penrod, c.1814- , Quemehoming twp., Pa.
13.*(First wife) ; (second wife was Mary Lantz)
14.*
15.*
—V
16. Ozias Strong, 1734- , Coventry, Conn.; Lenox, Mass.
17. Susanna West, 1737- .
18. Vine Elderkin, 1746-1800, Windham, Conn.; Albany, N.Y.
19. Lydia White, 1745-1818.
20. Joseph Knapp, - , Danbury, Conn.; New Lebanon, N.Y.
21.*Deborah Gillette, - .
22.*John O'Bryant (O'Brient, O'Brien), - , near New Lebanon, N.Y.
23.*
24.*Joseph Penrod, - , Quemehoming twp., Pa.
25 to 31.*
—VI
32. Phineas Strong, c.1704- , Coventry, Conn.
33. Mary Parker, -1767.
34. Peletiah West, 1711-1778, Tolland, Conn.; Lee, Mass.
35. Elizabeth Lathrop, 1712-1800.
36. Jedediah Elderkin, 1717/18-1793-4, Norwich and Windham, Conn.
37. Anne Wood, 1721-1804.

38. Rev. Stephen White (1718-1794), Windham, Conn.
39. Mary Dyer, 1719-1802.
40. John Knapp, 1700- , Danbury, Conn.
41.*Margaret Taylor, -
42 to 47.*
48. David Penrod, c.1756- , Quemehoming twp, Pa.

LXXXII. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. HERBERT R. SCHOEPKE
Address: 248 Harris Street, Lansing, 6, Mich.

—I
1. Phyllis Ann Fries (Mrs. Herbert R. Schoepke), 1923-
—II
2. G. Park Fries, 1891- , Detroit, Mich.
3. Reba Carey, 1896-
—III
4. George Sylvester Fries, 1870-1933, Memphis, Mich.
5. Mary Angeline Park, 1871-1928.
6. Charles Newton Carey, 1859-1936, Penn Twp., Highland Co., O.
7. Cornelia Edwards, 1864-1937.
—IV
8. Sylvester Fries, 1830-1897, Riley Twp., St. Clair Co., Mich.
9. Jane Ann Gregg, 1837-1899.
10. Byron Frederick Park, 1826-1899, Riley Twp., Mich.
11. Mary Louise Day, 1841-1922.
12. David McPherson Carey, 1822-1885, Penn Twp., Ohio.
13. Rebecca Hiatt, 1827-1887.
14. Charles Boiles Edwards, 1833-1901, Highland County, Ohio.
15. Mary Holmes, 1839-1916.
—V
16. Andrew Fries, 1804-1870, Wayne County, N.Y.
17. Catherine Mink, 1805-1874.
18. Rev. James Gregg, 1814-1876, Williamson, Wayne Co., N.Y.
19. Rachel Ann Rowe, 1815-1899.
20. William More Parke, 1782-1850, Preston, Conn.; Burlington,N.Y.
21. Elizabeth ("Betsey") Witter, 1789-1849.
22. Harlem Day, 1808-1875, Burlington, Otsego Co., N.Y.
23. Salome Beardsley, 1811 or 1815-1892.
24. Samuel Carey, 1785-1878, Clinton Co., Ohio.
25. Anne McPherson, 1786-1866.
26. Thomas Hiatt, 1802-1837, Clinton Co., Ohio.
27. Harriett Jackson, 1805-1884.
28. Robert Edwards, 1803-1883, Chester Co., Pa.; Highland, Ohio.
29. Elizabeth Conard, 1802-1888.
30. Gilbert Holmes, 1814-1899, Highland Co., Ohio.
31. Anna Hussey, 1813-1901.
—VI
32.*Andrew Fries, 1767-1817, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
33.*Christina Straat (Straatenmaker), 1768-1850.
34. Henry Mink, 1765-1832, Rhinebeck and Gallatin, N.Y.
35. Helena ("Lena") Deidrich, 1770-1838.
36.*Hugh Gregg, 1784-1869, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N.Y.; Mich.
37.*Jane Ann Mansfield, 1785-1873.
38. Wilhelmus Rowe (Rau), 1785-1860, Claverack, Columbia Co., N.Y.
39. Anna Schauerman, 1790-1867.
40. Hezekiah Parke, 1750-1827, Preston, Conn.
41.*Phebe Avery, 1757-1830.

42. Sgt. Frederick Witter, 1752-1801, Preston, Conn.
43. Lydia Tyler, 1760-1799.
44. Elihu Day, 1770-1859, Ellington, Conn.; Burlington, N.Y.
45. Hannah King, 1770-1809.
46.*John Beardsley, - , Burlington and Hannibal, N.Y.
47.*Polly ——, - .
48.*Samuel Carey, 1752-1823, Plumsted, Bucks Co., Pa.; Grayson Co., Pa.
49.*Rachel Doane, 1754-1830.
50. Daniel McPherson, 1758-1832, Chester Co., Pa.; Grayson Co.,Va.
51.*Elizabeth Lemert, - .
52. Amos Hiatt, 1778-1815, Guilford, N. C.
53. Priscilla Hunt, 1776- .
54.*Joseph Jackson, - , Grayson Co., Va.
55.*Rebecca Baldwin, - .
56.*John Edwards, 1775-1850, Chester Co., Pa.
57.*Abigail Barnes, 1768-1857.
58. Cornelius Conard, 1764-1836, Horsham, Pa.
59.*Susanna Chalfont, 1770-1817.
60. John Holmes, 1772-1832, Monmouth Co., N.J.
61. Catherine Lane, 1779-1863.
62. Stephen Hussey, 1773-1853, Randolph Co., N.C.; Highland Co., Ohio.
63. Mary Underwood, 1778-1841.

LXXXIII. ANCESTOR TABLE, CLAUDE WILLIS BARLOW

Address: Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

—I
1. Claude Willis Barlow, 1907- , Stafford, Conn.

—II
2. George Milton Barlow, 1879-1926, Stafford, Conn.
3. Myrtie Ella Willis, 1886-1958.

—III
4. Anson George Barlow, 1851-1911, Ashford, Conn.
5. Jennie Morse Wilson, 1857-1920.
6. George Henry Willis, 1862-1913, Ellington, Conn.
7. Ella Lucina Newell, 1865-1928.

—IV
8. Reuben Mica Barlow, 1819-1891, Ashford, Conn.
9. Eunice Sophia Snow, 1826-1900.
10. Benjamin Horton Wilson, 1813-1900, Willington, Conn.
11. Sarah Catherine Burrows, 1834-1865.
12. Orrin Isham Willis, 1835-1910, Ellington,Conn.
13. Mary Maranda Sweet, 1839-1896.
14. Orrin Dimmick Newell, 1828-1905, Ellington, Conn.
15. Emily Taft, 1830-1912.

—V
16. Reuben Barlow, 1784-1814, Woodstock, Conn.
17. Dorcas Converse, 1793-1871.
18. Perley Viets Snow, 1790-1850, Ashford, Conn.
19. Susan Jones, 1790-1858.
20. Samuel Wilson, 1787-1857, Willington, Conn.
21. Abigail Chedel, 1789-1879.
22.*Thomas Burrows, 1786-1838, Ellenville, N.Y.
23.*Sarah ——, 1798-1855.

24. Jesse Willis, - , Tolland, Conn.
25. Lydia Slater, 1795- .
26.*Henry ("Harry") A. Sweet, - , Ellington, Conn.; Hinckley, Ohio.
27. Mary Maranda Lewis, 1817-1905.
28. Ezekiel Newell, 1795-1850, Ellington, Conn.
29. Orilla Dimmick, 1798-1867.
30. George W. Taft, 1807-1883, Ellington, Conn.
31. Rhoby Baker, 1802-1853.
—VI
32. Micah Barlow, 1756-1840, Woodstock, Conn.
33. Elizabeth Bugbee, 1747-1826.
34. Benjamin Converse, 1750-1837, Ashford, Conn.
35. Avis Wheeler, 1757-1817.
36. Parley Snow, 1765-1851, Ashford, Conn.
37. Eunice Viets, 1767-1834, Becket, Mass.
38. Jacob Jones, Jr., 1750-1814, Mansfield, Conn.
39. Susannah Rowland, 1752- .
40. Jacob Wilson, Jr., 1752- , Ashford, Conn.
41. Hannah Horton, - .
42. William Chedel, 1743-1820, Barnard, Vt.
43.*Hannah ——, 1749-1791.
44 to 47.*
48. James Willis, -1822, Tolland, Conn.
49.*Miriam (?Dimmick), 1759- .
50. Moses Slater, 1753-1839, Ellington, Conn.
51. Mary Johnson, 1760-1855.
52.*
53.*
54.*Asa Lewis, 1784- , Ellington, Conn.
55. Phoebe Slater, 1785-1850.
56. John Newell, 1757-1836, Ellington, Conn.
57. Deborah Webster, 1765-1830.
58. Silvanus Dimmick, 1760-1829, Stafford, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.
59. Rosetta Bisbee, 1764-1841.
60. Moses Taft, 1762-1846, Glocester, R.I.
61. Bethia Bartlett, 1765-1840.
62. Israel Baker, 1779-1864, Burrillville, R.I.; Ellington, Conn.
63. Rhoby Cooper, 1781-1856.

LXXXIV. ANCESTOR TABLE, CAMERON HARRISON ALLEN

Address: 1690 N. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio

—I
1. Cameron Harrison Allen, 1928- , Springfield, Ohio.
—II
2. George Badger Allen, 1885- , Springfield, Ohio.
3. Mary Dorothy Spencer, 1891- .
—III
4. Samuel Harrison Allen, 1850-1902, Henderson, N.C.
5. Ella Russell Reavis, 1854-1921.
6. Samuel Shafer Spencer, 1861-1949, Emporia, Kansas.
7. Ida Flora Zimmerman, 1864-1948.
—IV
8. David Allen, c.1825-c.1864, Granville Co., N.C.
9. Sarah Webb, c.1832-c.1868.

10. George Badger Reavis, 1819-1898, Oxford, N.C.
11. Sarah Jane Paschall, 1827-1855.
12. Rev. William Spencer, 1831-1920, Ohio; Wis.; N.C.; Ill.
13. Mary Shafer, 1835-1913.
14. Isaac Zimmerman, 1823-1871, Clark Co., Ohio.
15. Anna Christiana Ober, 1829-1876.

—V

16. William Lanier Allen, 1788-1871, Granville Co., N.C.
17. Alice Yarborough, 1788-1859.
18. Thomas Webb, Jr., c.1803- , Person Co., N.C.
19. Martha Pomfret Smith, c.1804- .
20. William Whitfield Reavis, c.1781-c.1861, Henderson, N.C.
21. Elizabeth Ann Wiggins, c.1793-c.1877.
22. Daniel I. Paschall, 1803-c.1871, Granville Co., N.C.
23. Sarah Adams Wood, c.1806-c.1833.
24. Dr. Nathan Spencer, 1802-1887, Marshall, Ill.
25. Martha Pearse, 1806-1865, Crawford Co., Ill.
26. Alexander Robison Shafer, 1797-1850, Perry Co., Ohio.
27. Sarah Middagh, 1807-1866.
28. Henry Zimmerman, 1786-1839, Dauphin Co., Pa.
29. Barbara Greiner, 1791-1866.
30. Jacob Ober, 1786-1837, Lancaster Co., Pa.
31. Barbara Coble, 1791-1841.

—VI

32. David Allen, 1746-1828, Lunenburg Co., Va.; Person Co., N.C.
33. Catherine Lanier, 1752-1832.
34. Samuel Yarborough, c.1758-1820, Amelia Co., Va.; Person Co., N.C.
35. Alice Winstead, 1767-1826 (born Northumberland Co., Va.).
36. Thomas Webb, 1776-aft.1856, Essex Co., Va.; Person Co., N.C.
37. Mary Jane Thomas, c.1782- (born Charles Co., Md.).
38. James Smith, c.1756- , Essex Co., Va.; Granville Co., N.C.
39. Amy Pomfret, 1761- (born King William Co., Va.).
40. Samuel Reavis, c.1721-1789, Northampton Co., N.C.
41. Ann ("Nancy") Jones, c.1737-c.1807.
42. Frederick Wiggins, c.1752-1836, Granville Co., N.C.
43. Ann ("Nancy") Smith, c.1754-aft.1836.
44. Anderson Paschall, c.1765-1839, Warren Co., N.C.
45. Sarah Twitty, c.1776-c.1818.
46.*
47.*
48. Ichabod Spencer, 1766-1856, Sussex Co., N.J.; Muskingum Co., Ohio.
49. Mary Smith, 1774-1858.
50. James Pearse, 1748-bef.1820, prob. Northumberland Co., Pa.
51. Elizabeth Lytle, c.1768-bef.1820.
52. Joseph Shafer, 1768-1834, Mifflin Co., Pa.; Perry Co., Ohio.
53. Margaret Robison, 1772-1834 (born Cumberland Co., Pa.).
54. John Middagh, 1779-1869, Northampton Co.,Pa.; Perry Co., Ohio.
55. Margaret Van Atta, 1783-1850 (born Sussex Co., N.J.).
56. Peter Zimmerman, 1762-1808, Cumberland Co., Pa.
57. Mary Magdalena Beane, c.1766-1812, Lebanon Co., Pa.
58. Philip Greiner, 1749-1822, Dauphin Co., Pa.
59. Barbara Fishburn, 1755-1822.
60. Christian Ober, 1762-1840, Lancaster Co., Pa.
61. Elizabeth Huntsberger, 1764-1845.
62. David Coble, 1758-1841, Lancaster Co., Pa.
63. Barbara Witmer, 1771-1836.

HANNAH (SWIFT) TOBEY, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM[2] SWIFT, AND THE FAMILY OF AMBROSE[2] FISH, OF SANDWICH, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

The will of William[2] Swift of Sandwich, Mass., names among others his daughter, Hannah Tobey. The Swift Genealogy states "nothing beyond this is known of her" and the Tobey Genealogy fails to identify her. It so happens that in 1705, the year of this will, there were two Hannah Tobeys living in Sandwich, viz.: Hannah, second wife of Thomas[1] Tobey, and Hannah, widow of his son Ephraim[2] Tobey. There is no definite proof which one was the daughter of William[2] Swift, but there is circumstantial evidence which is very convincing when the records of these families are studied.

William[2] Swift was the son of William and Joan. He died 7 Jan. 1705 [1705/6] according to his inventory. His will, dated 15 Dec. 1705, proved 29 Jan. 1705/6, names wife Ruth, daughter Hannah Tobie, Temperance Bourn, Hester Gibbs and Dina Perry, sons Josiah and Jirah, the sons of his son William deceased, and son-in-law Timothy Bourn [Barnstable Probate, 2:217]. The following is a list of the children with approximate year of birth for those unrecorded, given here merely to clarify this paper; all were probably born at Sandwich:

i. Hannah[3], b. 11 Mar. 1651 (Mayflower Descendant, 14: 166: prob. 1651/2); married a Tobey.
ii. William, b. 28 Aug. 1654; d. before his father; m. Elizabeth ——, parentage unknown. She was not the daughter of John Thomson as often stated.
iii. Ephraim, b. 7 June 1656; m. Sarah Perry, dau. of Ezra.
iv. Maria, b. 7 Apr. 1659; d. 1 Mar. 1682; m. 6 Feb. 1677 Shubel Smith.
v. Samuel, b. 10 Aug. 1662; m. Mary ——.
vi. Josiah, b. about 1664 or perhaps after 1670.
vii. Temperance, b. about 1666; m. Timothy Bourne.
viii. Hester, b. about 1668; m. about 1689-90 John Gibbs, Jr.
ix. Jirah, b. about 1670; m. 26 Nov. 1697 Abigail Gibbs.
x. Dinah, b. about 1672; m. Benjamin Perry.

The names Joan, Ruth, Temperance, Jirah and Ephraim in this family group are signposts to the solution of this problem, as we shall presently see.

Thomas[1] Tobey married first, at Sandwich, 18 Nov. 1650, Martha Knott, daughter of George; and second, about 1692, Hannah Fish, widow of Ambrose the son of Nathaniel as will be shown later. She has not been identified in the various Fish genealogies. Thomas Tobey died 9 Jan. 1713/14 as per his inventory. His will, dated 24 Mar. 1709/10, probated 9 Apr. 1714,

names sons John, Samuel, Gershom, Jonathan and Nathaniel; grandson Thomas Tobey; and "to granddaughter Sarah Tobey, that lot of land on which her mother Hannah Tobey now dwells"; to my wife Hannah all that estate she had when I married her....and to each of my three daughters 5 s. These three daughters were stepdaughters—Abia, Mehitable and Joanna Fish. All of his children were by his first wife, but the birth of only one has been found recorded. All of them married, but only one marriage record has come to light. Of these children, Thomas Jr. and Ephraim died before their father, both leaving issue. Because of the deficiency of birth and marriage records, we can give only approximate dates as determined by the birth dates of their children:

i. Thomas[2], b. 8 Dec. 1651; m. 1677-8 Mehitable Crowe.
ii. John, b. ca. 1654-5; m. near 1683 Jane ——.
iii. Nathaniel, b. 1656-7; m. ca. 1685 Sarah ——.
iv. Ephraim, b. 1658-9; m. ca. 1687-8 Hannah ——. See below.
v. Jonathan, b. 1662-4; m. ca. 1692 Remember ——.
vi. Samuel, b. 1664-6; m. ca. 1695-6 Abia Fish.
vii. Gershom, b. ca. 1670; m. 29 Apr. 1697 Mehitable Fish.

For the present we are mainly concerned with Ephraim Tobey. It will be seen that he probably was not born before 1658-9 and may have married about 1687-8 Hannah ——, whose parentage is unknown. The records are very meagre. He died intestate before 29 Sept. 1693 when the inventory of his estate was taken, the widow Hannah being named administratrix [Barnstable Probate, 1:87]. We find that the "widow Hannah Tobey" was admitted to the church 14 Apr. 1700. She died before 20 May 1714, her estate being administered by Nathaniel Otis [ibid., 3:213, 220]. Ebenezer Wing and Edward Dillingham took the inventory, which amounted to £25. 13.00; no real estate being mentioned. Children:

i. Sarah[3], b. perhaps ca. 1689-90, whose birth record has not been found. She was bequeathed by her grandfather Tobey's will (1710) "that lot of land on which her mother Hannah Tobey now dwells." We find no record of her marriage or death, but there are indications that she died before her mother.
ii. Benjamin, b. 24 Mar. 1691/2 (Sandwich V.R.), probably d. young. He is not mentioned in his grandfather's will nor his mother's estate.

Of these two children, Benjamin may have been the elder instead of Sarah, but this has little bearing on our discussion except to note that their parents may have been married later, say 1690 if Sarah was born late in 1693 about the time of her father's death; but either

way, Sarah would have been of age to administer her mother's estate in 1714, if living. The above is about all we could find about Hannah Tobey, wife of Ephraim, and their children.

The inventory of Ephraim Tobey's estate was taken by Daniel Wing and Shubel Smith. Daniel Wing married Hannah[2] Swift and therefore would be uncle by marriage to Hannah[3] Swift daughter of William[2]. Shubel Smith married Maria[3] Swift and would be a brother-in-law of Hannah[3] Swift. There are those who have argued because of these facts that Hannah[3] Swift must have married Ephraim Tobey. The evidence does look strong in favor of this Hannah Tobey until you look into the data on Hannah wife of Thomas[1] Tobey and compare the evidence on each side. Also, it seems likely that Hannah[3] Swift was somewhat older than Ephraim[2] Tobey, and in the neighborhood of forty when Ephraim's children were born.

The following is what the records tell us about Hannah, second wife of Thomas[1] Tobey:

Ambrose[2] Fish, birth record not found, was son of Nathaniel[1] Fish by his first wife who is unknown. He was born probably about 1650 and died at Sandwich in 1691 as shown by the inventory of his estate taken 11 Sept. 1691, leaving a widow Hannah [Barnstable Probate, 1:47], whom he married about 1674-5. They had the following children born at Sandwich:

i. Ephraim[3], b. 16 Dec. 1676; d. 1677.
ii. Abia, b. 2 Sept. 1678; m. ca. 1695-6 Samuel[2] Tobey; children: Joanna, Cornelius, Tabitha, Zacheus, Ruth, Jonathan, Eliakim, Samuel, Thomas, Elisha.
iii. Mehitable, b. 19 May 1680; m. 29 Apr. 1697 Gershom[2] Tobey; children: Jerusha, Temperance, Silas, Barnabas, Ephraim, Mehitable.
iv. Seth, b. ca. 1682 (no record); m. 30 Dec. 1703 Mary Turner; children: Peleg, Ambrose, Hannah, Mary, Seth, Jirah, Abia, Mehitable, William, Ephraim, Benjamin, Seth Jr.
v. Joanna, b. 20 May 1689; m. ca. 1706 Eliakim Tupper, b. 1681; children: Ruth, Ann, Eliakim, Abia, Elias, Abigail, Thomas, Hannah, Joanna, Nathaniel, Deborah, Charles, Solomon.

The widow Hannah Fish married second, after 11 Sept. 1691, Thomas Tobey, Sr. There is nothing in his will to corroborate the above facts except a hint that he married a widow Hannah who had three daughters living when he made his will 24 Mar. 1710. His will states that he is "aged." Since he married first (Martha Knott) in 1650, he presumably was 21 or older at that date, hence born by or before 1629. When he died in 1714 he would have been between 85 and 90 years old.

The above Hannah married to Ambrose Fish 1674-5 must

have been born not later than 1659-60 (if 15-16 at her marriage) and probably was born much earlier. Note that Hannah^3 Swift was born 11 Mar. 1651. She died in 1721 between 3 March, date of her will, and 6 April, date administration was granted to her son Seth Fish, showing that she outlived her second husband seven years. It is her will which reveals that she was the widow of Ambrose Fish when she married Thomas Tobey, and the names of her grandchildren are a strong evidence that she was Hannah^3 Swift, daughter of William and granddaughter of William and Joan.

She bequeaths to son Seth Fish; and "unto my six children" [this was including the husbands of her daughters as children]...to my son Samuel Tobey and my daughter Abia, his wife, 1/3 full part of my estate; to my son Gershom Tobey and my daughter Mehitable, his wife, another third; and to my son Eliakim Tupper and my daughter Johannah, his wife, the other third; and names her son Seth executor. Witnesses: Eldad Tupper, Temperance Bourne, Elizabeth Tupper.

She named a son Ephraim Fish for her brother and Joanna for her grandmother. We also find Swift names among her grandchildren (see Swift and Fish data underlined above).

Among the children of Abia (Fish) Tobey: Joanna for her sister and great-grandmother Swift, and Ruth for grandmother Swift.

Among the children of Mehitable (Fish) Tobey: Temperance for her aunt Temperance (Swift) Bourne who was a witness to Hannah's will—a very important point; and Ephraim for her uncle Ephraim Swift rather than for her brother of that name who died in infancy before she was born.

Seth Fish named a son Jirah for the uncle Jirah Swift, an especially convincing point since that was a rare name; William for his grandfather Swift; and Ephraim for his uncle Ephraim Swift.

Joanna (Fish) Tupper named a daughter Ruth for her grandmother Swift; another, Hannah for her mother; and Joanna for herself—it was her great-grandmother Swift's name.

It seems probable from all these circumstances that Hannah^3 Swift, daughter of William^2, proved to have married a Tobey, was the wife first of Ambrose Fish and second of Thomas Tobey, Sr.

RANDALL-PEASE-HUTCHINSON-WARNER
A STUDY IN SERENDIPITY

By Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

This note is contributed with the permission of the Utah Genealogical Society and their patron, Joseph E. Olsen, through the good offices of Naoma M. Harker. I wish especially to acknowledge the assistance of Ethel Lord Scofield, of Longmeadow, Mass., in her careful research in the Hampshire Deeds at Springfield, Mass. I have further data. Serendipity is the happy faculty of finding or accomplishing things without direct or conscious effort: see Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Recently, I was asked to solve the parentage of Abigail Randall who married in Salem, Mass., 16 Dec. 1678, Robert^3 Pease (John^2, Robert^1) (1656-1744) of Salem and Enfield. (Enfield—from which Somers was set off in 1734—is now in Connecticut but was part of Massachusetts Bay until May 1749, with the deeds at Springfield and the probate at Northampton.) Robert and Abigail Pease named their children: William, Mary, Abigail, Robert, Samuel, Ephraim, Daniel, Hannah, and Margaret. Robert's siblings of the full blood were: John, Mary, Abraham, and Jonathan, and of the half blood: James, Isaac, and Abigail. His mother was Mary Goodell. The name of William was not from the Pease side of the family.

A study of primary and secondary sources has convinced me that Abigail was the unrecorded child of William and Elizabeth (——) Randall, of Newbury, Mass., whose recorded issue were: Elizabeth, William, John, Mary, and Hannah. I place Abigail as the youngest child, born about 1660. Her parents were often involved in court [see Essex Court Files]; the deeds show that they lost their property so we are not surprised to find no settlement of their estates in probate or land records.

William Randall, Jr., was twice married and is said to have died in 1690 in Enfield, going there from Westfield, Mass. As Robert and Abigail Pease also went to Enfield, it seemed possible that Robert and William might have witnessed deeds for each other there, so I was fortunate to secure the excellent services of Ethel Lord Scofield to consult the Hampshire Deeds.

My own search in Salem (Essex Registry of Probate and Deeds), where I consulted not only the Essex County but also the Ipswich and the Old Norfolk series of land records, revealed no deeds for William Randall, Jr., and but one for Robert^3 Pease. I also read another deed which pertained to the second son of the latter, and although it seemed at the time that this second deed had no application to the problem in hand, it was

of such genealogical interest that I made a short abstract. Little did I realize its importance! Here are the two abstracts:

24 Aug. 1682, Robert Pease [no res. cited], son of John Pease, late of Salem, for £40 paid by John Bullock of Salem, Innholder, conveyed one acre there in the North Field with a house thereon, bounded by highway, William Osburne, Samuel Eborne, and Isaac Cooke; also three acres in said Field, bounded by John Burton, Job Swinnerton, Caleb Bufam, and Samuel Gaskin; wife Abigail Pease released dower and both made their marks; wit.: Hillard Veren [court officer] and George Adams; ackn. before William Browne [Assistant, of Salem] same day; recorded 5 Mar. 1683/4 [Essex Deeds, 6:110].

16 Dec. 1721, "Robert Peese" with Elizabeth "Pees," his wife, of Enfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., husbandman, for £90 paid them by their brother, Joseph Emery of Andover, Essex Co., Mass., husbandman, quit to said Emery all their rights to the estate of their father, Joseph Emery, late of Andover deceased, intestate, the said Elizabeth being a daughter of said deceased, etc., this being their full share of his estate in Andover and in Haverhill, Mass., including the "Thirds of land belonging to Mother" [not named]; he signed and she made her mark; wit.: Henry Ingalls and Samuel Granger; ackn. 22 Dec. 1721, at Andover; recorded 19 Nov. 1745 [ibid., 87:192].

And now came the request that I add to the problem of the identity of Abigail (Randall) Pease, the question of the parentage of her daughter-in-law, Abigail ("Fletcher") Pease, wife of her son, Daniel4 Pease.

For many years I had worked on a new Robert Fletcher Genealogy, and the first volume (six generations) was already marked for the printer when all work ceased due to my client's illness and subsequent death. Later the manuscript was placed in the vaults of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. It includes not only the descendants to the ninth generation of Robert, but notes on other New England Fletcher families. Back in 1945 I had some correspondence with Donald Lines Jacobus about this supposed Abigail Fletcher and, as we agreed that she was not a Fletcher, I was no longer interested in her at that time. In 1829 John Chauncey[6] Pease (1782-1859) wrote his "Historical Sketch of the Town of Enfield" printed—but with no guarantee as to its accuracy—as the Introduction to Allen's History of Enfield (1900), and therein [see vol. 1, p. 34] stated the wife of Daniel Pease as Abigail Fletcher. It seems evident that the busy little copyists have been at their trade ever since. Who then was this Abigail?

Miss Scofield therefore was delegated to cover not only the deeds of William Randall, Jr., of Westfield

and Enfield, and those of his brother-in-law Robert[3] Pease and wife Abigail, but also those of the son of the latter, Daniel[4] Pease and his wife Abigail.

Her careful work soon showed that William Randall, born 1653, did not die in 1690, but was a Lieutenant by 1719, had a sojourn in Windsor, Conn., about 1720, died about 1727-28 and certainly by 1729, and that of his daughters, Mary married Daniel Clark, weaver, and Abigail married Samuel Parsons, Jr., etc., all revealed in the deeds. As his wives were Rebecca and Mary, it is significant that he named his eldest daughter, Abigail. In a conveyance to his son-in-law, Daniel Clark of Enfield, 10 Feb. 1727, the first witness was Robert Pease. Including one estate-deed, Randall had seven appearances in the Hampshire Deeds as grantor and grantee.

But there are some 24 deeds, grantor and grantee, in the name of Robert Pease recorded before 1734 in Springfield. Miss Scofield was confronted with indexes which included Robert, Robert Sr., Robert 2d, Robert 3d, and Robert Jr. Which of these references related to Robert[3] Pease? To save time, she studied the 1869 Pease Genealogy and the very early account of this branch of the Pease tribe that appeared in Volume 3 of the New England Hist. and Gen. Register. When she came across the statement that Robert[4] Pease, eldest son of Robert and Abigail (Randall) Pease, had lived for some years in Andover, Mass., and that his third wife, Elizabeth Emery, may have married him there, she very naturally reached for the Andover Vital Records, published 1912, and in Volume 2, page 266, she found:

> Pease, Daniel [of Enfield. int.], and Abigail Hutchinson, May 6, 1717. C.R.1
>
> Robert [of Enfield. int.], and Elizabeth Emery, Feb. 28, 1716-17. C.R.1.

[C.R.1 refers to records of the North Parish Congregational Church of Andover.]

The deed I have noted above applies to Robert Pease and his third wife Elizabeth Emery and clearly identifies her.

Robert[3] Pease has many conveyances on file at Springfield, many of which have decided genealogical value, and Miss Scofield furnished us with nearly 30 careful abstracts of deeds to the various Roberts and to Daniel Pease, all of record before 1734. On 5 Jan. 1715/16, Robert Pease, Sr., of Enfield, his wife Abigail acknowledging with him, conveyed to his son Robert of the same, this deed being witnessed by William Randall and others. When Robert Pease the 2d, cooper, sold land to Daniel Wells, 3 June 1710, one of the witnesses was Samuel Warner. Although Robert Sr. conveyed by separate deeds to his sons Robert, Ebenezer and Samuel, we

find none to his son Daniel. There are two deeds drawn in 1717 by Robert Pease 3d, late of Enfield, now resident in Andover.

And who was Abigail Hutchinson, wife of Daniel4 Pease? There seems to be nothing in print about the Andover Hutchinsons of much help. Turning therefore to the Andover Vital Records, we find an early Samuel who has but one child of record, Ruth, born in 1694, but from the marriage records we find some probable siblings for her, among others our Abigail. Later, I hope to do some research on Samuel's family. The wonderful Index to New England and Long Island, N.Y., Marriages ante 1700, compiled by Clarence Almon Torrey, Ph. B., F.A.S.G., shows but one man in Andover of the name: Samuel, and among the few references to Samuel Hutchinson is one to my own work ["Andover Ancestry" (1936), 2:9, a work compiled for C. D. Stillman and never published].

Briefly, Samuel Hutchinson married, in Andover, in 1686 or 1687 [not double-dated], Elizabeth (——) (Bridges) Parker, widow of Obadiah Bridges of Ipswich and of Joseph Parker of Andover. She died, Samuel's widow, in Andover in 1730. By Parker, she had a son, Joseph, born in 1682, and it must have been for this stepbrother, Joseph Parker, that Abigail (Hutchinson) Pease, wife of Daniel Pease, named her son Parker Pease. (Miss Scofield noted that Daniel Pease, Jr., sold to Parker Pease, deeds recorded in 1753 and 1755.) Daniel and Abigail named their children, born in Enfield, Stafford, Conn., and Somers: Daniel, William, Asa, Rebecca, Olive, and Parker. The old account in the Register, supra, 3:170-1, names the four sons thus and states that there were also four daughters.

Daniel, grandson of Samuel Hutchinson, was baptized in Andover in 1720; could this be Daniel Pease (Jr.), born 1718 in Enfield? Among the possible sisters of our Abigail (Hutchinson) Pease was Phebe Hutchinson who married (intention 7 June 1718, Andover), Samuel Warner of Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass. Judd's History of Hadley (1905) in the Boltwood Genealogies gives a Samuel Warner, born in 1688, who moved to Stafford, Conn., where we know Daniel Pease lived for some years. Moreover, Samuel's sister, Elizabeth Warner, married in 1709, Samuel Pease of Enfield.

Thus we have identified Abigail Randall, wife of Robert3 Pease, Abigail Hutchinson, wife of Daniel4 Pease, and Phebe Hutchinson, wife of Samuel Warner, besides learning whom two daughters of William Randall Jr. married. I hope eventually to present to the New England Historic Genealogical Society Miss Scofield's abstracts of the Pease and Randall deeds and some of the material I have gathered in this quest.

1759 LIST OF QUAKERS, WAREHAM, MASS.

Contributed by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.,
Lexington, Mass.

The following is a holograph in the hand of Capt. Ebenezer[4] Burgess, for whom see my Burgess Manuscript.

"To the Honble Gamalial Bradford Esqr:

S^{r} In making my List of Quakars In ye town of Wareham which was Returned to y^{r}Self Last May Through Mis apprehuntion of ye act made in That Behalf theirfore I Returned Every Indiviaval that Attends Quakar Meeting Without Exception VIZ Arther Hadaway Butler Wing Peleg Gifford Elisha Wing Benj^{a} Wing Simon Hathaway Salathiel Hathaway Saverry Hathaway Thos Hathaway Steven Hathaway Seth Mendoll Vpon Consideration I find three of ye above Named Parsons Ought to have been Considerd & Distingushed in ye List VIZ Peleg Gifford being Constable in ye year 1758 Arther Hadaway above Sixty years old & Butler Wing being Lame & Vnfit for Military Sarvice for ye year 1759 theirfore I Desire y^{r} Honour to Consider ye Affair and Do as you Thinck Proper

I Remain y^{r} Most Hum^{ble} Sertt

Ebenezer Burge

Wareham October ye 26th 1759

I Rec^{d} this November ye 2^{d} 1759 and Lodged it with the Secretary the 9th of the same Month in order that if there be any mistake as above expressed by Capt Burge they may be Rectefyed Gam^{l} Bradford"

[Mass. Archives, Military Papers, 78:616]

["Hadaway" in the above is of course "Hathaway."]

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

LEWIS. Wanted, parentage of Mary Lewis, b. c. 1755, d. 5 Aug. 1833, m. Sharon, Mass., 10 Sept. 1775, Thomas Clark, bapt. 1745, d. 1814, son of Nathan and Jemima (Etheridge) Clark.

Mrs. Thomas McGee, 115 Snow St., Fitchburg, Mass.

PADDOCK. Wanted data on "Ichabod Paddock came from R.I....soon after Revolutionary War....He had three sons, Daniel, Zechariah and Thomas. Daniel was the father of Capt. Paddock, now residing in Pleasant Valley. Zechariah was the father of Daniel H."— p. 309 of Memorials of a Century (1869) by Jennings, relating to the First Church in Bennington, Vt.

Mrs. F. M. Kendall, 11 Ninth St., South,
Great Falls, Montana

PUZZLES SOMEBODY HAS SOLVED: WILSON-DENSLOW-SABIN-WARDWELL OF CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND CUBA

Mr. George McKenzie Roberts has most kindly solved the genealogical puzzle which we propounded in The American Genealogist, supra, 34:106-7. Drawing attention to a portion of his splendid work, "The Denslow Family in America," in the New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 80:143-4, Mr. Roberts points out that Oliver Wilson, b. at Windsor, Conn., 10 Jan. 1788, was a son of Calvin Wilson (1755-1809) of Stafford and Windsor, Conn., by his wife Submit[5] Denslow (1765-1840). Oliver Wilson married at Bristol, R.I., 1 June 1814, Sarah Smith Sabin, who was b. at Bristol 6 Mar. 1799 and d. at Seville, Spain, 8 Jan. 1847, daughter of Capt. John and Lucretia (Wardwell) Sabin of Bristol. Oliver Wilson was famed as a sailing master, was commissioned Captain of the privateer brigantine Yankee on 13 July 1812, his commission being signed by James Madison as President and James Monroe as Secretary of State. After the conclusion of the War of 1812, he and his family settled in the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, where he was a successful merchant and plantation owner. He d. at San Juan Plantation, Camarioca, Matamzas Province, 28 Feb. 1839. His widow later removed to Spain, settling first at Madrid, then at Seville. Mr Roberts has seen a letter of hers, written in Spanish, to her son-in-law in Cuba. She was buried in San Sebastian Cemetery, Seville.

The eldest daughter of Oliver and Sarah Smith (Sabin) Wilson, according to Mr. Roberts, was named Susan Reynolds Wilson in English. It was she who was b. 27 Aug. 1819 and who was married, as "Doña Susana Olivér-Wilson y Smith Sabin, de Susliza y Wardwell," on 3 Aug. 1843, to Don Rufino-José-Andrés Martínez-Fortún y Erlés Fernandez de Henarejos y Ocón, the future Marqués de Placetas.

John Insley Coddington

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

GRAY-DEAN. With reference to the Gray family record published supra, 34:95, Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman notes that Brandon is not in Worcester County, Mass. The writer of the record was probably confused, as the Gray family seems to have moved from Worcester County, Mass., to Brandon, Vt.

Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, of Middlesex, N.Y., refers to Prudence Gray, b. 12 Oct. 1805, m. 19 Mar. 1828 Daniel

Dean, and d. 30 Aug. 1889, the death record as printed calling her Prudence Gray Otto. She was wife of Mr. Dean when she died and the name Otto in the family record seems to be due to confusion on the part of the writer of the record or to a misreading or misunderstanding of the written Gray record, as her sister-in-law on the line below was Elinor Otto Gray. Mrs.Bootes has a Bible record of the Daniel Dean family showing his birth on 10 Mar. 1801, that of his first wife Diana Lamb on 6 June 1801, and that of his second wife Prudence Gray on 12 Oct. 1805. She also states that a tombstone in the cemetery at Dresden, Yates Co., N.Y., gives the dates of Daniel Dean as 1801-1896 and those of his wife "Prudence Gray" as 1805-1889. Her death record, in Torrey township, gives the death of Prudence Dean on 30 Aug. 1889 ae. 84-10-19, birthplace Brandon, Vt., parents named ——— and Deborah Gray. The name Otto in the family record we printed is in error.

GARDNER. Vol. 34, p. 121. In the notes to the Gardner family record, it should read that Randolph is a hamlet in Windsor (Broome County, N.Y.). The editor was at fault for the error. There is indeed a Randolph township in New York, but it is in Cattaraugus County and has no connection with this Gardner family.

RECENT BOOKS

INDEX TO THE GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Volume 91, 1957. Compiled by Martha Porter Miller. Paper, 62 p., triple-column index. Order from the compiler, 2311 Connecticut Avenue (Apt. 305), Washington 8, D.C. Price, $2.00.

This is a fine index, and the price, for the labor and costs involved, ridiculously low. Certainly all library subscribers should buy the index, as well as personal subscribers who make much use of the magazine. Mrs. Miller writes that she is indexing the year 1956 but needs the encouragement of sufficient sales if she is to continue the work.

IS THAT LINEAGE RIGHT? A training manual for the examiner of lineage papers, with helpful hints for the beginner in genealogical research. Paper, 61 p. Issued by National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 1958. Price, 50 cents.

Prepared by an advisory committee of the Society, with Dr. Jean Stephenson as chairman, this is by far

the best course of instruction the reviewer has seen, not only for amateurs tracing their own lineage, but for those who check society papers and for professional genealogists who prepare papers. It is packed full with the sort of information needed.

The reviewer is reminded that in an article he published in the New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, April 1958, he suggested that some of those who check papers for societies were too rigid, and at times even unreasonable, in their demands for proof. None of this rigidity is to be found in the present brochure. Warning is indeed given as to how far printed materials can be accepted as evidence (pp. 18-22). The section on "Marriage" (pp. 22-25) is especially informative and acknowledges the fact that many marriages cannot be proved by a record entry; it wisely states that "if the fact of the marriage is established by collateral evidence, by the reference of the husband to the wife or the wife to the husband as such, by the couple being considered married in the locality in which they lived, or their children duly acknowledged as children of a husband and wife, evidence of the date of marriage will not be required—as in the great majority of cases it never existed or can never be supplied."

The section on death and birth dates is also excellent, explaining how often—and why—discrepancies are found. We should like to quote many pages from this booklet—but if we did, the reader would not have to buy a copy.

MORGAN B. BRAINARD'S TAVERN SIGNS. Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn., 1958. Paper, 86 p.

Beautifully illustrated, and of historical interest. A few signs are included which are not those of taverns, one of these being a blacksmith sign with carved horse, bit and horse-shoes. Mr. Harlow's Introduction contains much of interest, including the supposition that the old admonition "Mind your p's and q's" derived from the "pints and quarts" recorded in the ledgers of the taverns.

REFERENCE LIBRARY SUBJECT CATALOGUE—SECTION 929: GENEALOGY. Part 3, Personal and Place Names; Epitaphs; Heraldry; Flags. The Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester, England, 1958.

This is the final section of the genealogical catalogue of the Manchester libraries, which certainly have one of the outstanding collections of genealogical books and manuscripts in England, so far as British publications are concerned. Because of the defects of the Dewey Decimal System, we find the same unnecessary separation and overlapping of items which are encountered

in many libraries. Herein we find a category for Visitations, listed under the names of the Heralds who took down the pedigrees (though the counties may be found in the index of the catalogue), hence separated from the books of county history and antiquities which, too, often contain pedigrees of the landed families. So many volumes contain data on royalty, peerage, baronetage, knightage, etc., in various combinations, that the setting up of separate categories seems superfluous.

We find the peerages of Burke, Debrett, Dod, Lodge and Playfair listed under 929.72, while those of Dugdale, Collins and Cokayne, including the "new" Complete Peerage and others, are placed under 929.721. The first four are not complete sets, as some years are lacking. The peerage of Debrett is particularly useful since it gives year dates of birth of daughters, which Burke omitted in the earlier generations, and sometimes the children of daughters. The earlier Lodge peerage editions are of great value, as they give full dates of birth of daughters, whereas Burke lumps the sons together in each family group, and the daughters together without birth dates of the latter.

It is hardly surprising to find United States family histories so poorly represented, since so many have been published and few would be of interest to the average English student of genealogy. However, it is surprising to find so little on Continental genealogy. The Almanach de Gotha is listed as 1848-1938, Manchester as lacking 1849-51, 1856, 1917-19, and 1934; however, that work was published for seventy years before 1848, starting in 1778, and it was also published through 1944. The library has almost nothing on the noble families of France, Germany, Italy and other European countries. It has two volumes each of the Gotha books on the families of German counts, barons and old and recent nobility, though all four sets ran for many years, and the same families do not appear in each edition. The compilations and annuals dealing with the leading families of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, etc., are completely lacking. So too is the series started by C. A. Starke-Verlag in 1951, succeeding the Gotha publications, of which 17 volumes had been published by August 1958.

Nevertheless, for purely British publications, the Manchester Libraries have a fine genealogical collection.

We are informed that Mr. Robert F. Hayes, of Baltimore, Maryland, who published the Maryland Genealogical Bulletin for many years, died 20 June 1957 in his 82nd year. His widow would like to dispose of the few sets remaining.

Lynn Historical Society, 125 Green Street, Lynn, Mass., has published a list of the 367 manuscript genealogies on deposit in their library, compiled during the past 60 years; a typescript copy of the list is offered for $1.00. They have also published TOWNE MEETINGS OF LYNN, 1701-1717, an exact copy, 107 p., at $2.00. We have not seen a copy, but the book will be of interest to all descendants of early Lynn families.

Fort Worth Genealogical Society is publishing THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN; the July 1958 issue contains 9 pages and the most valuable item in it is the family record of Stephen and Rebecca (Brooks) Murphree of Bedford County, Tenn., parents of Major David Murphree of Texas. The editor is Mrs. Edna Perry Deckler, 3008 McPherson Street, Fort Worth 9, Texas. For membership, apply to Mr. John Gano, 3620 Spurgeon, Fort Worth 15, Texas.

The Seattle Genealogical Society, 3007 14th Avenue West, Seattle 99, Washington, is continuing publication of its BULLETIN, which contains queries and answers, ancestry of members, and other matter of interest. We wish to thank the Society for including in their June 1958 issue, at the request of their member and our subscriber, Mr. Paul W. Prindle, an appeal for more subscribers to The American Genealogist. As already reported, the various steps that have been taken and appeals that have been made in our behalf, have produced most encouraging results.

THE HOSKINS GENEALOGIST. A Biyearly Bulletin... Number Four: April 1958. George E. Russell, Editor, P.O. Box 362, Milan, Ohio.

The task of publishing early Hoskins-Haskins data is here continued, with some queries and other matter. The writer sets the death of Samuel[2] Haskins as shortly after 1714, which disregards the conclusion of Mrs. John E. Barclay [supra, 28:252-5] that he died between 2 Apr. 1727 and 13 Oct. 1731. She cited deeds for this conclusion; the present account cites no record for the earlier date of death assigned.

GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AS A GENEALOGICAL SOURCE. By Francis Coleman Rosenberger. Offprint from The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April 1958 [66:195-200].

A little known and little used but valuable source for this region. Mr. Rosenberger lists the church records, with dates, which are available; and discusses the difficulties of the German script.

THE NEW CANAAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL. Vol. 4, No. 4. June 1958. Pages 213-294. Price, $2.00.

One of the most active historical societies in Connecticut, this New Canaan organization continues its well written and well printed articles of local interest. Much of the present issue is devoted to the old house which was occupied chiefly by the Hanford and Silliman families.

A BELATED CENSUS OF EARLIEST SETTLERS OF CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY, MISSOURI. By Rev. William J. Gammon. Special Publications of the National Genealogical Society, Number 18. Price $2.00; to members, $1.25. 70 p. 1958. Address 1921 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Reprinted from the Society's Quarterly, in which it appeared serially, more than 3200 names (with dates) are given, obtained from about a hundred cemeteries in and near Cape Girardeau County. The value of preserving these records is too obvious for comment.

Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith has begun the publication of his work on the ancestry of Roger Ludlow, on which he has labored for several years. We have received from him a mimeographed copy of a paper (25 p.) which he read before the National Genealogical Society, 1 Feb. 1958, presenting a sort of preview of his great Ludlow work, entitled "Genealogical Research in Medieval Records" and concluding with a discussion of the connections of Sancha de Ayala by Milton Rubincam. This Spanish lady was the ancestress of several American colonists, including Roger Ludlow, Sarah (Ludlow) Carter, Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, William Wentworth, Christopher Lawson, and Elizabeth (Marshall) Lewis. Dr. Seversmith's paper includes not only a list of the chief original sources in print for medieval English genealogy, but also a list of English genealogical magazines. These sources are available in a few of our larger libraries.

ANDREWS FAMILIES OF WESTERN CONNECTICUT

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

Under the above heading we hope to publish from time to time data on the early generations of the Andrews families of western Connecticut. The chief aim is to bring together new or corrective information relating to the first three or four generations, and even for this period no pretense is made that the research has been exhaustive or that our account is in any way definitive. Others who have found new and important data affecting the very early generations are invited to submit it.

I. William Andrews of Hartford

1. William[1] Andrews of Hartford, Conn., came, according to Savage [Gen. Dict., 1:56], from Cambridge, Mass., where his wife Mary died 19 Jan. 1640; was the first schoolmaster and town clerk; Abigail (who married second, Nathaniel Barding) is called his second wife; the three sons are named, John, Thomas and Samuel, and but one daughter, Elizabeth, is named.

William Andrews was chosen Register (town clerk) at Hartford 12 Jan. 1651/2 and was succeeded by John Allyn 11 Apr. 1659, a few days after Andrews made his will, in which he described himself as in poor health. His Hartford lands were entered without date, yet he was a very early and probably an original settler. The lands of Francis Andrews were entered February 1639/40. In the Secretary's Book, the lands of William and Francis Andrews are entered on successive pages, those of William first. [Conn. Hist. Soc. Coll. 14:xi,xv, 235, 388]. In these records he is usually entitled "Mr." and it is worth noting that Francis bought land from William.

It is certain that William was in Hartford before 1640 when he became schoolmaster, and in fact he had a child born there in 1638. Although many of the Hartford settlers came from Cambridge, I think he was a different man from the William Andrews of Cambridge whose wife Mary died there 19 Jan. 1639/40. One reason for this conclusion is that William's wife Abigail is the proved mother of William's three sons—proved by William's will which called the children "our" children as well as by the fact that Abigail's second husband gave them legacies, and finally by a deed of Abigail Barding which calls John, Thomas and Samuel Andrews her sons. Since the mother of Thomas (born 1638) was Abigail, it could not have been the Hartford William's wife Mary who died at Cambridge in 1640. Furthermore, Cambridge Church Records (p. 7) give us the family of a "Samuel Andrews (son of Mr William Andrews deceased)" who joined the church there with his wife Elizabeth 10

Dec. 1658 and had children Samuel, William, John (1661), Elizabeth (1663), Thomas (1665), Mary (1666), and Thomas again (1668). Samuel the son of William of Hartford also had a wife Elizabeth, but a different history and a different group of children. It is a curious coincidence that the same names occur in the Cambridge and Hartford families.

William Andrews in 1658, the year before his death, was called "senex" by Winthrop, who rarely applied that term to men much under 70. Even if 65 at the time, this would make William born as early as 1593 and his known children could all have been born after he was 40. This raises the question whether he could have had children by a former wife.

He certainly married Abigail, most probably a sister of George Grave [later called Graves], Sr., of Hartford but possibly sister of Grave's unknown first wife. His will, made 1 Apr. 1659, when he was "sick and weak," gave virtually all his property to his wife Abigail, making casual mention of his "son Edward Grannis," and giving to "my son John" a steer. He asked his wife to dispose of his lands among "our Children" with the advice and consent of the overseers, whom he named as "my friend Edward Stebbing" and "my Brother George Grave." They witnessed the will and he died before 8 Aug. 1659 when the inventory was taken by the said Stebbing and Grave together with John Barnard [Manwaring's Digest, 1:92].

The widow soon married Nathaniel Berding, Barding or Bearding, who died 14 Sept. 1674. His will of 7 Jan. 1673/4 made liberal provision for his wife Abigail. He gave to "my son-in-law Thomas Spencer, the elder," £15; to Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth his wife, £40, to be paid to him after the decease of "my wife his mother"; to Sarah, Hannah, Mary and Martha Spencer, the four daughters of Thomas Spencer the elder, £10 between them; to John Andrews, £1; to Thomas Andrews, £1; and the residue to Jarred Spencer, "my grandchild, whoe is the son of Thomas Spencer the eldest." He made Paul Peck, Sr., and George Graves his overseers, and they, with Caleb Stanley, took the inventory [ibid., 1:182-3].

It should be noted that Nathaniel Bearding was a widower with one child of his own, Sarah Bearding, who married at Hartford, 11 Sept. 1645, as his second wife, Sergt. Thomas[1] Spencer, baptized at Stotfold, co. Bedford, England, 29 Mar. 1607, died at Hartford 11 Sept. 1687, and became the mother of Jared [Gerrard] Spencer and of five daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth Spencer, married Samuel[2] Andrews, her grandfather's stepson. To complicate matters, Thomas[2] Spencer, son of Sergt. Thomas by his first wife, Ann Derifield, married Esther[2] Andrews.

Soon after her second husband's death, on 20 Jan. 1674/5, Abigail Berden of Hartford, Widdow, "for Naturall Love to my son John Andrews & my son Thomas Andrews & my son Sam[ll] Andrews & my son in law Thomas Spencer Junior & in persueance of the Last will & testament of my Loueing husband William Andrews...." conveyed the house and various lands to them. On 16 Feb. 1675/6, John, Thomas and Samuell Andrews conveyed to Bevill Waters, and on 28 May 1677 John Andrews and Mara his wife, Thomas Andrews and Hannah his wife, and Samuell Andrews and Elizabeth his wife, appeared and acknowledged the deed; Abigaile Berding had consented 24 Apr. 1677, calling John, Thomas and Samuel her sons. [Hartford Deeds, 1:25, 344.]

Abigail (Grave?)(Andrews) Bearding died 20 March 1682/3 and by nuncupative will proved 4 Apr. 1683 gave to Samuel Andrews what was due to her from Gerrerd Spencer, and to her daughter Hester Spencer the residue. This was established by the testimony of George Graves, aged about 52 [George, Jr., presumably her nephew], Samuel Andrews, aged about 36 [her son], and Paul Peck, Sr., aged about 60 [Manwaring's Digest, 1:271].

The fact that the daughter Abigail died in young womanhood at Fairfield, where Francis Andrews who had been at Hartford with William Andrews had settled, and that the daughter Elizabeth at marriage was called of Farmington where John Andrews lived, while that John's eldest son and namesake settled in Hartford, suggests a relationship. Francis and John (of Farmington) were young enough perhaps to have been sons of William by a former marriage, yet we cannot suppose that William had two sons named John, as his will mentions one son John without any distinguishing appellation. If brothers of William, possibly Francis and John (of Farmington) were much younger half-brothers.

Children of William and Abigail (Grave?) Andrews:

2 i. John[2], b. (say 1632).

ii. Abigail, b. (say 1634); d. at Fairfield (called daughter of William of Hartford), buried May 1653 (entered in Hartford without place of death, but also in Colony records among Fairfield deaths).

iii. Elizabeth, b. (say 1636); m. at Hartford, 3 May 1655, Edward Grannis. The marriage record calls her of Farmington, daughter of William of Hartford. Their only recorded child, Joseph, b. at Hartford 31 Mar. 1656, apparently d. young. Edward later settled in New Haven, m. (2) in 1662 Hannah Wakefield, and d. 10 Dec. 1719.

3 iv. Thomas, b. 4 May 1638 at Hartford (Colony record).

v. Esther, b. Sept. 1641 at Hartford (Colony record); d. at Suffield 6 Mar. 1697/8; m. probably by 1665, Thomas[2] Spencer, b. ca. 1641, d. at Suffield 23 July

1689. Children: Esther, Elizabeth, Thomas, Samuel, William, and Anna (born ca. 1666 to 1680); see supra, 27:166-7. In 1657 Winthrop mentioned Hester Andrews who "dwells with Ens. Talcot."

4 vi. Samuel, b. 20 Oct. 1645 (Hartford record).

2. John[2] Andrews, born say 1632 or a little later, evidently the eldest son, died at Hartford 6 June 1690; married Mary ——, perhaps a second wife. She was his wife in the 1675/6 deed already cited, also in 1687 when John and Mary sold land to Thomas Bunce [Hartford Deeds, 1:37], unless of course he had two wives both named Mary. She was doubtless the wife who survived him. The inventory of John's estate was taken 24 June 1690 by George Grave and Joseph Mygatt; a "Widow" survived, and the children were named as Samuel, aged 20 in Jan. 1689/90, and Mary, aged 8 in Feb. 1689/90. Because of the spread of 12 years between the children, it is possible that Samuel was by a former wife. Also, when Isaac Cakebread of Hartford died in 1698 (his wife Hephzibah had died at Suffield 3 Mar. 1685), Mary Andrews, about 17 years old, "having some Interest in the Estate," chose Joshua Carter for her guardian. [Manwaring's Digest, 1:400, 544.] The age of this Mary appears to identify her with John's daughter. Since Isaac Cakebread died intestate, it is hard to figure how Mary had an interest in his estate unless Cakebread for a second wife married her mother and hence had some property in his possession to which she was the heir. However, since Samuel Andrews was not mentioned, it is likely that he was by a former wife and that Mary's mother Mary was related in some way to Isaac Cakebread, possibly as we have suggested his second wife. Winthrop in 1667 mentioned Ruth Lilly at Hartford, aged 19, sister of John Andrews' wife, so the putative first wife, mother of Samuel, was probably a Lilly.

Child of John and —— (Lilly?) Andrews:

5 i. Samuel[3], b. Jan. 1669/70/

Child of John and Mary (——) Andrews:

ii. Mary, b. Feb. 1681/2; living in Nov. 1698; see p. 59, Note at bottom.

3. Thomas[2] Andrews, born at Hartford 4 May 1638, died at Middletown, Conn., early in 1690/1; married Hannah Kirby, born at Wethersfield, Conn., 2 Mar. 1649, died at Guilford, Conn., in Oct. 1717, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kirby. She was reported on 27 Apr. 1677, when the inventory of her father's estate was taken, to be aged 27 and wife of Thomas Andrews [Manwaring's Digest, 1:211-12].

Winthrop noted him as Mr. Andrews' son and aged 20 in 1657. He settled in Middletown and died prior to 3 Mar. 1690/1, when the inventory of his estate was taken. The children were named as Thomas, John, Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Abigail. On 6 Dec. 1693 it was reported that the widow had married and moved "from the Jurisdiction of this Court." [Manwaring's Digest, 1:400.] She married second, Alexander Rollo of East Haddam, and third, William Stone of Guilford, and she died at Guilford in Oct. 1717. Her sister, Bethiah Kirby, married John[2] Andrews, son of Francis[1] of Hartford and Fairfield, another reason for thinking that William[1] and Francis[1] were related.

Children of Thomas and Hannah (Kirby) Andrews, order of birth unknown:

6 i. Thomas[3].
7 ii. John.
8 iii. Samuel.
iv. Hannah.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Rebecca, bapt. at Hartford as dau. of Thomas of Middletown 9 May 1686; d. young.
vii. Sarah.
viii. Abigail.

4. Samuel[2] Andrews, born at Hartford 20 Oct. 1645, died there between 1 Jan. 1711/12 (date of will) and 29 Jan. 1711/12 (date of inventory); married about 1668, Elizabeth[2] Spencer, baptized at Hartford 26 Mar. 1648, survived her husband, daughter of Thomas[1] and Sarah (Bearding) Spencer.

His will named wife Elizabeth, sons Nathaniel, John, Thomas and Samuel, and daughters Abigail Stedman and Elizabeth Andrews; witnesses, Gerrard Spencer and Gershom Sexton, who also took the inventory [Manwaring's Digest, 2:150].

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Spencer) Andrews, order of birth not known:

9 i. Nathaniel[3].
10 ii. John.
iii. Abigail, m. John Stedman of Farmington, who d. before 7 June 1737 (date of inventory).
11 iv. Thomas.
v. Elizabeth, bur. 23 Nov. 1772; m. at Hartford, 18 Apr. 1717, William Day, bapt. 24 Apr. 1692, bur. 26 Nov. 1768.
12 vi. Samuel, bapt. at Hartford 1st Church 14 Nov. 1686.

NOTE: Mary dau. of John[2] Andrews (No. 2, ii) may well be the Mary Andrus who m. 4 Mar. 1700/1 Jonathan Buck of Wethersfield and New Milford.

CAPT. BENJAMIN[5] CHURCH (1737-1816) OF FAIRHAVEN, MASS.

By Maclean W. McLean, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The writer of the present article, while doing work on the descendants of Robert[1] Parker of Barnstable, had occasion to examine rather carefully the will of Capt. Benjamin[5] Church (Nathaniel[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), filed at Taunton [Bristol Co., Mass., Probate, 51:580-2]. In Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth (1913), by John A. Church, p. 78, a brief account of this man is given. The abstract of Capt. Church's will there given, however, names only a "son Benjamin, deceased, and daughters Abigail and Lydia." As will be seen, the will actually names also a son Caleb and a daughter Susannah, while there was no daughter Lydia as claimed. Since this man has many descendants, a more detailed abstract of the will and corrections of mistaken conclusions, seem worth presenting:

"...I, Benjamin Church of Fairhaven in the County of Bristol, yeoman,...give to my wife Lydia the use & improvement during her natural life of my dwelling house and also $100.-a-year during her natural life....to my two grandsons, children of my late son Caleb Church, a dwelling house on the opposite side of the street from the one I occupy....to my daughter Abigail Jenney.... to my daughter Susannah Procter, and to her son Caleb Procter....to my grand daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Abigail Church, daughters of my son Benjamin Church, deceased.....I give to Lydia C. Parker, my bed with a topsail duck, bed tick, biddle and bedding, one mahogany tea table, a looking glass which hangs in the front chamber & three green chairs..." Executor, William Eldridge. Dated 8 Sept. 1815, proved 7 May 1816.

The genealogy by Church (op. cit.) correctly gives the following data: "Capt. Benjamin[5] Church, b. 10 February 1737 at Little Compton, R.I., d. 1816 at Fairhaven, Mass., m. (1) Abigail Sherman 25 June 1763, m. (2) Lydia Parker 8 Oct. 1796, who d. 12 July 1827, per Plympton, Mass., records. Both marriages per Dartmouth recs." On pp. 309, 378 and 379, the Genealogy shows also the intentions of marriage of three of the children (therein unplaced) of our subject, Capt. Benjamin Church. The explanation for and identity of the legatee Lydia C. Parker is as follows: Capt. Church's second wife, Lydia[4] Parker, was daughter of Rev. Jonathan[3] Parker (Judge Daniel[2], Robert[1]) of Plympton. She was born 8 Apr. 1752 and married first (intention pub. 2 June 1780 at Plympton), her first cousin, Elisha[4] Parker (David[3], Judge Daniel[2], Robert[1]). His will, dated New Bedford 19 Jan. 1788, names his "beloved wife,

Lydia...", (by whom he had no issue). Benjamin Church was a witness to this will, which was proved 6 May 1788 [Bristol Co. Probate, 29:494]. The widow Lydia (Parker) Parker had a half-brother, Avery Parker, whose son Capt. Jonathan^5 Parker (1767-1810) had married in Lorient, France, in 1796, Parette-Louise Pérure. The last couple had a daughter, Lydia-Church^6 Parker, born at New Bedford 15 Aug. 1802, no doubt named for her grand-aunt Lydia (Parker)(Parker) Church, who was probably living with the Churches at the time of the Captain's will and for whom he intended this legacy. Her father, Capt. Jonathan^6 Parker, had died, as we have seen, in 1810, leaving an insolvent estate.

The children of Capt. Benjamin^5 Church, all by his first wife, Abigail Sherman, who survived to be mentioned (as living or as leaving heirs) in his will, were:

i. Caleb^6, b. ca. 1765; d. before 8 Sept. 1815; m. int. pub. 16 Apr. 1791, Jane Nye of New Bedford. He is No. 2245, p. 309, of the Genealogy. Left at least two sons, possibly other issue.

ii. Susannah, b. ca. 1767; m. int. pub. 2 July 1791, Samuel Procter, both "of New Bedford." She is No. 2245, p. 309 of the Genealogy, also among the unplaced persons. She had at least one son, Caleb Procter, named in his grandfather's will.

iii. Abigail, b. ca. 1773; m. int. pub. 23 Sept. 1808, Capt. Joseph Jenney.

iv. Benjamin, b. ca. 1776; d. 5 Feb. 1809 "ae. 33"; m. 28 Oct. 1798, Rebecca Williams (1778-1813). Mr. Church says he was styled "Esqr." in the records and "merchant" in his will. His three daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Abigail, were living in 1815 when named in their grandfather's will.

It is an odd fact that whereas the Lydia C. Parker who was legatee under Capt. Benjamin Church's will was a grandniece of his wife, the child was also his third cousin twice removed through their mutual descent from Richard Warren of the Mayflower. Her line: Lydia-Church^8 Parker, Capt. Jonathan^7 Parker, Capt. Avery^6 Parker, Ruth^5 Avery, Ruth^4 Little, Ephraim^3 Little, Anna^2 Warren, Richard^1 Warren. His line: Capt. Benjamin^6 Church, Nathaniel^5 Church, Joseph^4 Church, Joseph^3 Church, Elizabeth^2 Warren, Richard^1 Warren.

CORRECTION TO THE CHARLTON PEDIGREE ANCESTRY OF REV. PETER BULKELEY AND OTHER COLONISTS

By John G. Hunt, of Arlington, Va.

In 1933 Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus published his Bulkeley Genealogy, which at page 13 states that Thomas Charlton of Apley, Salop (1394-1460) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Adam Francis of London, and left a son Robert, born before 1430. This no doubt was based on printed sources, as the same marriage is stated in Harleian Publ. 28, pp. 100, 101 (Visitations of Shropshire, 1623) and in Stemmata et Propagatione Antiquae Familiae de Knightley.

However, Alice Maude Peel in the 1950 transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, vol. 53, pp. 258 seq., discussing the Charltons of Apley, states that the aforesaid Thomas is believed to have married Elizabeth Francis, daughter to Sir Robert Francis, leaving a son Robert Charlton. Miss Peel then names Thomas Charlton (supposedly brother to this Robert) who by will dated 1464/5 and probated shortly thereafter at P.C.C., was to be buried at Eddmeton, Middlesex. This latter Thomas Charlton, of Eddmeton, was the heir of his mother Elizabeth and her sister Agnes, daughters of Adam Fraunceys, the younger, knight, of London and Middlesex; see Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, 5 Edw. IV; Cal. Close Rolls, May 24, 1463; Cal. Fine Rolls, Aug. 26, 1461; id., Apr. 9, 1451; id., May 14, 1417; and Morant's Essex, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 18 and 24; also Calendar of Wills, London, vol. 2 (1890), p. 253.

It is clear that this Thomas Charlton of Middlesex was sole heir of his mother, and that he left male issue, who survived as late as 1501 (Pat. Rolls, Jan. 23, 1501, Cal. Pat. Rolls 1 Henry VII, p. 192; id., May 22, 1493; Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, 1 Henry VII; Close Rolls, 28 July 1470; id., May 5, 1477). This Charlton family held lands in the counties adjoining London, but none in Shropshire.

Apley, Hagurcote and Withyford, Shropshire, were the ancestral Charlton lands of Thomas Charlton of Apley, first named above. The fact that they passed to his son Robert shows that Robert was eldest son of Thomas Charlton of Apley. Therefore, Robert's mother was evidently not Elizabeth Fraunceys, daughter of Sir Adam Fraunceys, for her sole heir was Thomas Charlton of Eddmeton, Middlesex, her son, evidently born by 1417 (Fine Rolls, May 14, 1417).

In Staffordshire Historical Collections, 1894 and 1895, it is shown by entries from the Plea Rolls for 1401 that Sir Robert Fraunceys had custody of Thomas Charlton, alias Knightley, heir of Apley, Salop, during

the minority of said Thomas. Also see Calendar Close Rolls, 4 Henry IV, pp. 51-53. From the Fine Rolls, Nov. 5, 1413, it may be seen that Thomas Charlton with Robert Fraunceys, knight, held lands (in Derbyshire) which had recently been held by John de Staunton.

The pedigree of Francis of Foremark, Derbyshire (Genealogist, N.S., vol. 7, p. 134; Topog. & Geneal. vol. 1, p. 361) shows that Sir Robert Fraunceys, living in 1412, had a daughter Cicely, married to Richard Charlton. Neither charter, fine, patent, close or inq. p. m. calendar evidence reveals any Richard Charlton in the period involved, who could have married Sir Robert Fraunceys' daughter. It is patent that she married Sir Robert's ward, Thomas Charlton, alias Knightley, and that their son, Robert Charlton of Apley, was named for his maternal grandsire, Sir Robert Fraunceys of Foremark and Allestree, Derbyshire, and Wyllen, Bucks.

The connection, if any, between the Charltons of Shropshire and of Eddmeton, Middlesex, is unknown.

EVALUATION OF GENEALOGICAL WRITERS

III. FRANK FARNSWORTH STARR
1852—1939

Mr. Starr started his career while still in his "teens" and lived to be nearly 87, hence was a professional genealogist for nearly 70 years. For a long period he was employed by the Goodwin family of Hartford, Conn., and virtually all of his published books were compiled for the Goodwins, falling within the quarter century between 1890 and 1915. Besides seven small monographs, and a three-volume work containing English Goodwin records (published 1921 and based on his own earlier research in England), he compiled just one "complete" genealogy (The Goodwins of Hartford, Conn., 1891, a book of 798 pages) and a two-volume potpourri of various families generally referred to as Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines (1915), the title which appears on the cover.

Since Mr. Starr rarely contributed articles to periodicals, this output, although considerable, does not seem large for a man who devoted his life—and such a long lifetime—to genealogy. It is, indeed, the quality rather than the quantity of his work which commands admiration. To several genealogists of my acquaintance the Goodwin-Morgan volumes are a model, almost a genealogical bible, and I well recall my astonishment (and secret delight, since to my shame I have committed errors) when at long last I discovered one real error in

these volumes.

Two qualities in Mr. Starr's work are chiefly responsible for its high reputation. The first is that he was a research genealogist, going to primary records for the facts and never depending on printed secondary sources or what some other genealogical writer had put into print. That is the scientific method which all informed genealogists prefer and try to follow. Mr. Starr was of course fortunate that for so many years he had the financial backing of a client who could afford to have his research handled that way. This in no way detracts from Mr. Starr's achievement, since there have been genealogists who had ample backing to permit use of proper methods of research but who nevertheless produced books of very inferior merit.

The other quality which made Mr. Starr's work so superior was his extreme carefulness. He was not, I think, a man of imagination who might be guided by a "hunch" and proceed to prove it true if possible, but rather a painstaking plodder who methodically collected all the data possible from contemporary record sources and then proceeded to draw his conclusions with the same care.

Since nearly 45 years have passed since the Goodwin-Morgan volumes appeared, there have been more recent discoveries affecting some of the families treated, in particular their origin in England; but the statements actually made remain forever true because they are tied to cited contemporary records.

One may feel annoyed at times that this author fails to give more information. He sticks closely to the line of descent followed and is not generous in following the history of collaterals about whom he must often have known a great deal. This may possibly have been due to a fear of falling into error if he went too far afield, for there was nothing hasty about this meticulous worker and he would doubtless have felt that further research, to make it thorough, should be made before he could follow the history of each collateral.

Born in Middletown, Conn., he lived there all his life and for years combed the local records. I understand that, shortly before his death, his collections of data were bought by or on behalf of the Middlesex Historical Society in Middletown. The late Mrs. Irene Mix Root told me that after the death of his chief patron, Mr. Goodwin, she suggested to him that he undertake a history of the Middletown families, and he replied that he would be glad to do so if someone would finance the undertaking. First and last, he was a professional genealogist. It is doubtful if his published work has ever been excelled for accuracy.

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